

ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

1, No. 4

Washington, D. C., September 7, 1940

Five Cents

House Votes Conscription--60 Day Delay, 21-44 Age Group

Final Vote 263 to 149;
New Plan For Industry;
Conference To Follow

WASHINGTON—Final passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Active Military Service bill here tonight when the House passed its version of the bill by a vote of 263-149 and sent it to a joint House-Senate committee conference to adjust differences.

Chief of these is in the age range of men to be called. The House bill is 21 to 44. The Senate bill is for 21 to 30 year old men. The House, the members insisted older men should have a chance non-commissioned and specialist in the Army. Some members voted on 55 as the maximum age for selected men, but the move was defeated.

An amendment inserted by Representative Hamilton Fish, said by him to have been made purposely to delay action on the bill, calls for a 60 day delay after the bill's enactment as law before men may be called for service, a voluntary enlistment recruiting campaign to be held.

(Continued on Page 11)

Rush Recruiting To Build Units Of Guardsmen

WASHINGTON — The National Guard bore down on recruiting last week in a last two weeks of effort to bring its units to full strength before the Regular Army Sept. 15. Most of the units called out by the President are below full strength. It was expected that a few would be lost through resignation.

In a manner of speaking the race for enlistments in the National Guard is in competition with the recruiting drive of the Regular Army, but it was generally conceded the recruiting for the Guardsmen is not likely to affect the program of the Regulars since each appealed to a different group, the Regulars to men who wish to make a career of the Army and the Guardsmen to men who wish to get into military service for training in advance of the pending draft but for emergency service only.

By the order of the President, issued last week, his special train en route to inspect Great Smoky Park, T.V.A. area, called the Guard out for one week of service only, whereas enlistment in the Regular Army calls for years of service and implies the man enlisting contemplates a career in the Army for an extended period of time.

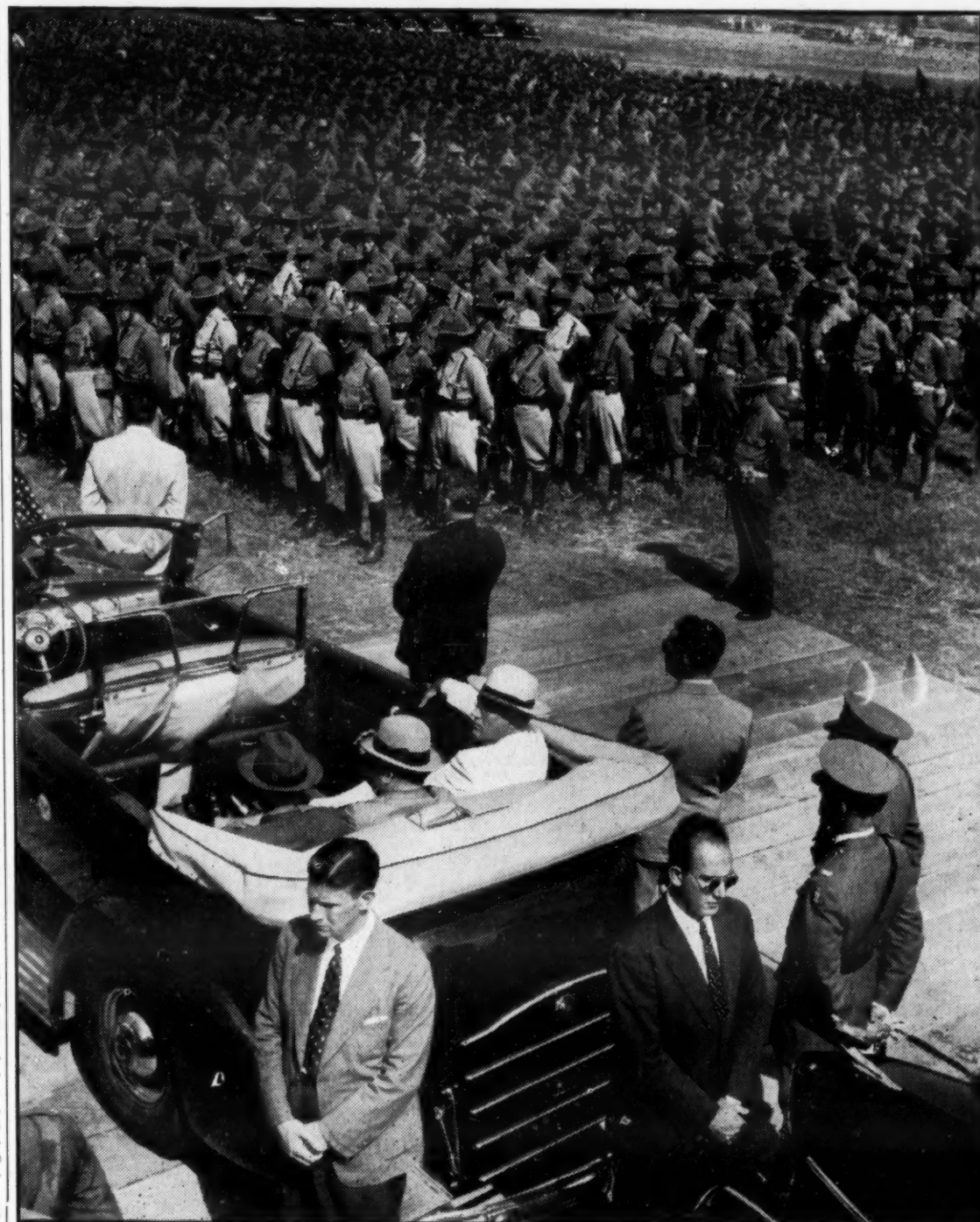
The Army faces a housing shortage in providing for the first increment of the Guards. Last week points of assignment for the Guards were made of feverish activity as the Army made every effort to provide comfortable quarters for the Guardsmen. In prospect also were barracks tents for the expected first increment of selected men to be sent to camp by the conscription bill.

A prospect was a supplementary appropriation for housing to provide for newly summoned soldiers as well as for civilian employees engaged in these activities.

In addition another billion dollars has been asked by the President to meet training bills incident to training and service of both Guards and conscripted men.

Maybe They Don't Like The Army's Lister Bag Water
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb.—Just back from strenuous maneuvers in Nebraska and facing possible call to active duty, seven National Guardsmen walked into the recruitment office of H. E. Thompson here asked to enlist in the Navy.

New Pacific Air and Naval Bases Discussed as Major Defense Step



Mexico, Galapagos and Cocos Isle Considered

WASHINGTON — Military commissions at the end of the week were already surveying the naval and air base sites in the Atlantic recently acquired through the exchange to Britain of 50 overage destroyers, and the eyes of Administration leaders turned to the Pacific where an outer ring of defense bases is as yet unconsolidated.

Complete cooperation relative to the defense of the Americas exists between the United States and South and Central American governments holding sovereignty over strategically located Pacific Islands, the President told his press conference. He insisted that no negotiations were under way to lease additional bases in the Pacific, however.

Cocos Island, off Panama, is unsuitable for a base according to a Navy position in 1909, but continued to be discussed as a possibility due to its nearness to the vital American "ditch". Galapagos Islands, owned by Ecuador, is similarly difficult to develop from the engineering standpoint and the same criticisms apply to Clipperton Island.

The President represented Ecuador to be in close cooperation with the U. S., indicating that there would be no difficulty in closing a deal for the base but for the engineering difficulties in the way.

Cocos Island, owned by Costa Rica would also be available, if found suitable. (Costa Rica President Rafael Calderon Guardia denied that any negotiations were under way with the U. S. for lease of Cocos Island as a base.)

(Continued on Page 11)

Five Billions For Arms Bill Sent To President

WASHINGTON — Congress completed action on the last big defense bill Friday, releasing \$5,251,486,892 for planes, warships and guns, and the bill was sent to the White House.

With President Roosevelt's signature, money for 18,422 planes, 200 warships and arms for 1,200,000 men will become available.

In order to prevent further delay on the bill, the House voted 143 to 75 to sustain the "draft industry" authority granted to the Navy Department in June to take over and operate plants when such action is deemed necessary to national defense. Action by the House permitted the bill to speed into enactment independently of the draft bill, which contains a similar controversial provision of wider scope.

Democrats argued that the draft industry provision should stand until a substitute plan for giving the War and Navy Departments emergency authority over plants could be placed in the Burke-Wadsworth bill. Republicans were afraid that if no compromise is reached on the controversial provision and it is eliminated from the draft bill, the grant of authority to the Navy Department would still stand. Both agreed that killing the Navy Department grant would tie up in conference badly needed funds for armament.

Long before the Senate tacked its draft industry plan to the conscription bill, the House had placed in the defense appropriations bill a paragraph repealing the existing authority of the Navy Department to take over manufacturing plants. The Senate, when it passed the bill, struck out the paragraph and proceeded to modify it by placing in the training

(Continued on Page 2)

Many Anxious to Join Famed Ranks of 211th Coast Artillery

BOSTON — Scores of young men swarmed to the armory here to enlist in the 211th Coast Artillery — the famous old First Corps Cadets — ordered mobilized for one year's training by President Roosevelt.

The sudden rush to join the famous organization whose military history dates back to 1728—the oldest in the country—came in the wake of reports from Washington that the Massachusetts units of the National Guard ordered out will train at Fort Hulen, Tex.

Despite the rush to enlist, officials of the regiment moved slowly and with selective care in picking up recruits. The batteries will not be recruited to full strength until all those now members of the units called out who have dependents have resigned and their places are declared vacant.

The regiment's present strength is about 20 officers and 1000 men and is made up of five battery units, headquarters and medical. The guns—new—which the men have become accustomed to handling, are three-inch antiaircraft.

Perhaps the President knew at this time he would soon be calling these Guardsmen into active service. Beginning Sept. 15, 60,500 members of the National Guard will report for duty with the Regular Army. This time, it will be no summer interlude.

Shown in the rear seat of the auto are President Roosevelt, Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Secretary of War Stimson. They were touring the Ogdensburg encampment and stopped to review the 28th Division.

Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin Photo

Army Jobs Are Good Jobs; Here Is Why!

WASHINGTON—"Army jobs are good jobs, and the government is seeking men to fill them, advertising for men," Mark Sullivan, noted columnist said in one of his syndicated columns. The writer bemoaned the fact that recruiting is not proceeding at a fast enough pace (It is exceeding any peacetime record.)

In proving just how good a job the Army offers, Sullivan gives interesting facts and figures.

"These regular Army jobs are extremely good jobs. From the first day, a man who joins the regular Army gets his keep—food, clothing, lodging, medical and dental care, etc.; and in addition \$21 a month, which is just being raised to \$30. Where, in private employment, does a young man starting in have \$30 a month left after paying for his food, clothing, rent and the like?"

"The \$30 a month is for beginners. Within a few months, promotion, easily and quick in the lower grades, brings higher pay. In an army of 375,000, 114,590 will be sixth grade at \$36 a month. Over 35,000 will be fifth grade at \$54 a month. Nearly 33,000 will be fourth grade, at \$60 a month. About 17,000, about 1 out of 20, will be third grade at \$72.

"And this promotion is not the only way to higher pay. A man who has a trade when he enlists, or learns a trade while in the Army, is called a 'specialist' and gets from \$3 to \$30 a month extra pay. With specialist pay and promotion pay, about four out of five men in the Army get extra compensation. Finally, if a man stays in the service 30 years, he is retired with a pension of about four fifths of his regular pay."

First-Line Army Planes Number Less Than 300, Writer's Survey Shows; Only 1500 Ordered For '40-'41

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Army has fewer than 300 first line fighting planes of which only 59 are heavy bombers, according to reliable Army figures in the possession of Frank L. Kluckhohn, Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

Fewer than 1500 more fighting planes have so far been ordered for delivery in 1940 and 1941, of which only 176 are heavy bombers, Kluckhohn writes in a copyrighted article.

These figures do not include observation, training and other subsidiary planes nor combat planes considered by the War Department as no longer fit for modern air warfare. The Army says it has contracts for 2677 planes of all types since June 1.

AS IT STANDS NOW

Neither do these figures cover the status of about 18,000 Army and Navy planes to be purchased under the \$5,256,000,000 two-ocean Navy and armaments bill. It covers the Army combat plane situation only as of this week.

A breakdown as to types of first-line planes on hand and on order is withheld because of belief this might be of service to potential enemies.

Official information indicates the Army high command is still developing experimental planes and that types for mass production have not yet been finally decided upon. Coincidentally, the same sources revealed that War Department orders placed since May 1 for land armaments including tanks, semiautomatic rifles, antitank and antiaircraft guns, and heavy artillery of different types total only \$75,000,000.

LOW ON TANKS

The date shows the Army now has 521 light tanks, with 627 more on order, and that no more are to be

ordered in the immediate future under present plans. They reveal the Army has only 18 medium tanks, although it has 1000 on order and plans to get 50 more shortly.

The Army has 53,132 semiautomatic rifles and 70,770 on order, according to these figures. It has only one modern 90-mm antiaircraft gun, with 78 more on order and 389 to be bought in the near future. It possesses 431 older 3-inch AAs, with 100 more on order and also has contracted for 1000 new 37-mm antiaircraft guns for special work.

The figures indicate the Army has only 250 antitank guns, that it has placed 700 more on order and that it plans orders for about 500 additional in the near future.

USE OLD 75's

Apparently the Army intends to rely for the time being on the 75-mm field guns of which it has several thousand. These guns are similar to the 75's the French found extremely ineffective against the larger bore German artillery which far outranged them.

In this connection the War Department figures show the Army has only about 1000 of the 155-mm artillery guns on hand. Since May 1, it has contracted for no more 155's and plans in the immediate future to order only about 50.

These official figures do not include the much more extensive supplies of war implements covered by the pending second supplemental defense appropriation which is the major armaments measure.

Illinois Guardsmen To Get Free Advice On Money Matters

CHICAGO—Expert advice on financial affairs will be given out free of charge to Illinois National Guardsmen who will report for active duty Sept. 16, it was announced by Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, commander of the Illinois guards.

Any guardsman may get advice on money problems regarding leases, installments contracts, loans, insurance and other personal business.

Gen. Lawton, in outlining the new advisory setup, stressed the fact that financial aid could not be given to any member of the National Guard. However, he explained that suitable arrangements could be made in many cases to take care of a Guardsman's obligations.

While the 203d Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiment is the only Illinois unit included in the Sept. 16 call, other units are expected to be mobilized through subsequent calls.

Through the financial advisory service sufficient time is expected to be given Guardsmen to straighten out their civil affairs before they report for duty. Gen. Lawton stressed the point that he wanted to keep all guardsmen from suffering financial hardships or setbacks because of the call into regular Army service.

MAY BUILD AIR BASE IN MICH.

MILWAUKEE—Lieut. Albert E. Harned, Coast Guard patrol officer, revealed here that a Great Lakes Coast Guard air station may be established near the Straits of Mackinac on upper Lake Michigan. Harned is making a survey of possible sites for the air station, which would be the first of its kind in the Michigan area.



Uncle Sam, you've got something there, but let the lady do the talking, please. Miss America of 1939, the lady in the poster, is Marilyn Meseke of Marion, Ohio, most glamorous recruiter.

Legion Tells Senate Group Of Its Plans For Home Defense Force of 1,000,000

WASHINGTON—Initial steps have been taken by the American Legion to form home defense forces of more than 1,000,000, Col. John-Thomas Taylor, Legion legislative representative, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

He said the details of the plan were already under way and that the newly organized home guard units would offer their services to local and national authorities for home guard purposes in the event of any emergency.

Col. Taylor emphasized that the Legion would perform services only at the direction of properly constituted authorities. Feeling that something should be done without delay, the Legionnaires have gone ahead with their plans for home guard units, but they are standing in readiness waiting to be called upon.

The Legion plan, Col. Taylor said, has been instituted after consultation with Army and Navy officials. It is strictly voluntary and no compensation is contemplated for members.

The 12,000 American Legion posts throughout the country can be utilized to form the nucleus of these home guard troops, Col. Taylor explained. Any citizen over 18 may join. However, membership in these units would not become the basis for exemption from selective military service in the regular armed forces. But it would give World War veterans and others whose condition makes them unavailable for military service an opportunity to do their part for the country by serving at home.

Five Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

bill the Russell-Overton amendment, requiring condemnation proceedings when a plant is to be taken over.

The approval of the defense appropriations bill with the Navy Department draft industry authority left in was not regarded here as a clear cut victory for proponents of the Russell-Overton amendment to the conscription bill. But it did convince some observers that the Burke-Wadsworth bill will, when it is passed, contain some provision for the control of industry, in case the government needs to do so to speed up armament production.

It is believed here that with the draft bill will be passed an amendment settling the whole question of Federal power to commandeer factories to speed defense orders.

The appropriations measure will send the session's defense outlays and commitments to the unprecedented peacetime total of more than \$15,000,000,000. That includes direct appropriations, contract authorizations and other legislative commitments approved since last January 3.

The sum covers the \$4,610,000,000 authorized for creation of a "two-ocean" Navy, most of which is to be provided over the next four or five years.

It does not include, however, funds to carry out the provisions of the conscription measure. Enactment of the latter, authorities said, would add \$1,100,000,000 to defense costs.

Destroyers Trade Experts Inspect The Island Bases

WASHINGTON—America's fleet of destroyers for British island will give the U. S. Army more to prepare for defense, officials believed, following announcement the President's action in releasing destroyers for Britain's use.

Losing no time, a board of ranking Army and Navy officers off immediately for Bermuda to determine the location of naval bases there. Headed by Adm. John W. Greenslade, the group included two Army officers—Gen. Jacob L. Devers and Lt. H. J. Maloney.

General Devers, now commander of the Washington Brigade, is considered one of the Army's foremost experts on Caribbean defense. He was recently chief of staff of the Panama Canal defenses. Col. Maloney is an instructor at the Army War College here.

The President informed Congress Tuesday that he had given Britain 50 over-age destroyers. In exchange the U. S. acquired 99-year lease British Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. At the same time, Britain gave this country rights to bases in Bermuda and Newfoundland.

The trade of destroyers for defensive bases was agreed upon in exchange of notes between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the British ambassador, Lord Lothian. The move was an executive agreement requiring no action by Congress.

The time has come for the National Guard to submerge itself in a common military purpose.—Lieut. Gen. Stanley H. F.

Conquest of the Air

How Man Flies and How Learned to Fly. The First of New Type of Educational Documentary Films Presented by Films Incorporated.

A Documented chronicle of man's long struggle to cut his tether binding him to earth. With many crude experiments, his failures, his final magnificent triumph. Every significant development is recorded, from Leonardo da Vinci's 15th Century sketches of heavier-than-air flying machines down to the latest transoceanic clipper's take-off.

The theory and practice of lighter and heavier-than-air transport. The development of arm science of aerodynamics. Shown by three means: By animal, charts, by models, photographs and drawings from Smithsonian archives, by news reel and object motion pictures of persons, machines and events since 1900.

Serially, step-by-step, man's terminated strivings are shown, beginning with the first man-carrying balloon in 1783. The first air Wright biplane takes off from a catapult. Bleriot flies the channel and Lindbergh the Atlantic. The Hindenburg burns. Adventure in Science.

The film is a complete unit mounted on a single 1600-foot reel, thus assuring continuous performance. Running time 40 minutes. 16mm Sound Film on Safty Stock. Voice narration. Musical Accompaniment through Write for illustrated folder complete details today.

FILMS INCORPORATED 330 W. 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

Teacher: "How old would a person born in 1894 be now?"
Top, Jr.: "Man or woman?"

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

This book of 200 pages and almost 200 photographs was published in accordance with instructions from the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

It is the first real illustrated publication showing all components of the Army, its personnel equipment strength and its uses.

While the new defense program will change the figures given in the book it will not decrease its value, but rather the book will make it more easy to comprehend these increases.

Bound in Gold Stamped Buckram
PRICE, ONLY \$1.00 POSTPAID

ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building Washington, D. C.

Send "Army Times" Home— Sign Up Now!

Army Times Mailed to Your Home Address
Six Months for \$1.00—12 Months for \$2.00

Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed is \$_____ for which please send Army Times for the next _____ months to the following:

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

The Defense Week . . .

WASHINGTON—Big news of the defense week was the trade of 50 per-age destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for island bases in this hemisphere. The United States gained 99-year leases on the islands of the Bahamas, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Trinidad and Antigua, and "unreserved" permission to use Newfoundland and Bermuda as sea and air bases.

Reaction to the President's action was on the whole favorable. Congress ranks split, ignoring party lines, but dissenters were in the minority. Leading papers of the U. S. were in favor of the deal, but the St. Louis Post-Dispatch bought a full page ad in the New York Times to reprint its own editorial saying "Mr. Roosevelt today committed an act of war. He also became America's first dictator." And going on from there. In response to the President's move, British empire bonds rose two and more points on the market. A joint Army-Navy board set out immediately to inspect sites for possible bases on Bermuda. Wendell Willkie said he was for the deal, but regretted that the President hadn't asked Congress about it first.

LOAN TO CANADA?

The Canadian-American Joint Defense board continued in conference at Ottawa, reportedly talking about military highway through British Columbia to Alaska. It was hinted that one of the subjects of conversation was a proposed loan from America to Canada.

Navy Secretary Knox hit back at congressional critics who charged him with lagging in awarding plane contracts. Knox said the Navy had in order 2541 planes on August 15, which have not been delivered.

Work was started on construction of a new powder plant to employ 1000 workers at Charlestown, Ind. It will take a week or more to organize a 60-man staff of engineers, when employment of labor will begin, officials said.

Army officials disclosed a plan to manufacture arms in self-sufficient areas of the U. S., all boundaries to be at least 200 miles from any U. S. border. The five strategic areas thus mapped out will be fitted with new arms plants out of range of air attack.

TORE FLYING GAS

The Defense Commission approved tentative plans to speed up production and provide storage of huge quantities of aviation gasoline. A program has been worked out for provisioning strategically located air tanks with enough air gas to meet the needs of Army and Navy requirements for at least a year.

It was proposed in Dallas, Tex., that the development of Love air field be made a national defense project, and civic leaders determined to present the proposal to Army and WPA officials. The entire project of making Love field an aviation center would cost \$1,328,000, it was estimated. The WPA began work on an airport, this one at Harrisburg, Pa., large enough to accommodate the change largest war planes and due to start in 1941.

With thousands of troops slated to move into training September 16, the Army faced a serious housing shortage. The Regular Army itself was just beginning to dig out of the 40 housing problem left over from the World War days, and the militia is likely to find itself in tents until through carpenters and lumber can get together long enough to build some barracks. There was a rumor in Washington that because of the housing shortage, the Army might send most of the new troops to southern states, where it is warm.

HOUSES FOR WORKERS

The prospect of adding more than 10,000 workers to Philadelphia industry for war work was feared by many as possibly creating a housing

Sheriff Asks For Help Of Guardsmen To Hunt Escaped Convicts

COLUMBIA, La.—Governor Sam Jones was asked for National Guard troops to help track down six of 36 desperate convicts who broke out of the Cummins State Prison farm in Arkansas and escaped to Louisiana. The request was made by Sheriff B. Erskine.

Two girls and a youth had been abducted and held as shields by the convicts. Two men had been shot and killed in an attempt to capture the desperados. Fearing further bloodshed, Sheriff Erskine asked that guard troops be sent here immediately.

crisis there. Rear Admiral Watson, commander of the Navy Yard, has asked the city housing association to build 1000 homes for Navy Yard workers. That will help somewhat, but other plants expecting increases in workers are: city manufacturers, 7400; Frankford Arsenal, 3000; Army QM Depot, 7000; Cramp's Shipyard, if opened, 6000.

The President did the best he could about it by approving a loan of \$9,232,000 for five defense housing projects, to provide homes for the 2324 families of enlisted and civilian personnel in the Army and

Navy.

Despite all the hubbub, heartening facts were coming to light this week that indicated the United States will require two years instead of the four originally estimated to equal the present rate of plane production in Germany. We now have an air force about the size of Germany's in 1936. Germany's present force is estimated at 31,000 planes. By the end of 1941, experts say, America will be turning out 36,000 planes every year, and building them better and faster than any other nation can build them.

2400 Troops Man Alaskan Posts; Will Use Secret Plane Detector And Civilian Warning Units

WASHINGTON — The Army sent 2400 troops to Alaska this week to set up an aircraft warning service guarding the vulnerable territory from sudden attack by air.

Reinforcements were ordered to the area where two Army air bases and three Navy air and submarine bases are now under construction. They included an anti-aircraft regiment, infantry regiment and field artillery units, as well as officers and men to form an air raid protection service.

Guardsmen Stumbles Over Grave of Relative Who Died In Civil War

KINGSTON, N. C.—National Guard Sgt. Charles W. Farmer was enroute home from the Louisiana maneuvers. His outfit encamped for a night on the Civil War battleground at Vicksburg, Miss.

Before turning in, Sgt. Farmer took a walk. He stumbled over a Civil War grave. He looked at the tombstone. The inscription read: "Lt. William Farmer, 81st Illinois Regiment."

It was the grave of Charlie's great-great uncle. He had not been heard from since the day he went to war.

Gen. Singleton Retires After 40 Years Of Army Service

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, who gave the United States 40 years of service as an army officer, was retired upon reaching the statutory age for retirement. During the last four years of his service, he commanded one of the Army's nearest posts, Ft. Benning.

On his last day of active duty, his command paid tribute to him at the post. Five thousand of the 20,000 officers and enlisted men passed in review before him. A special luncheon in his honor was given with the officers of his staff as hosts.

Gen. Singleton has spent seven of the last 15 years of his army service at Ft. Benning. He commanded the 29th Infantry immediately prior to his promotion to general officer rank and his assignment to command of the post and school.

On October 1, Gen. Singleton will become superintendent of the Manlius School, Manlius, N. Y.

SOLDIER DIES OF INJURIES

BREWTON, Ala.—Injuries received when an Army truck enroute to Ft. Benning, Ga., plunged off a detour bridge near here proved fatal to Pvt. H. M. Powell, Company D, 20th Engineers. He died in a Pensacola hospital.

Better Not Have Separate Air Arm, Experts Say

WASHINGTON—The proposal for a separate air force under a "Secretary for Air" is not new, commentators here said. The question has been debated in the capital since airplanes were first used for military purposes. It is unlikely that President Roosevelt will accept the plan, nor is it probable that any future administration will consider it.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps each has its own problem in the air and its own unique training. It is argued that Germany has a separate air arm and that it is successful. To this military experts reply: Separate from what? There is practically no German navy. The air force is a land force, an army wing, and it operates that way.

NAVAL FLYER MAINLY OBSERVER

A naval pilot has to know naval fighting. He has to know how to take off from a carrier or be catapulted from a battleship. His primary job is to locate the enemy and provide his exact range and the disposition of his battle units. With that done, he's got to stay in the air and report success or failure and corrections of fire. His big battlewagons may be shooting at something their crews cannot see.

While naval observers are on this job, their combat brothers are protecting them from enemy plane attack, or trying to blind the enemy's air arm. Or bombers and torpedo carriers might be doing a bomb-



Maybe you can tell which is the top and which is the side of this picture. The men shown are former college football stars in a huddle at Randolph Field where they are learning to fly for Uncle Sam.

Pretty soon now, the quarterback will say, "O. K. boys, the next play will be a snap roll, Immelman turn, and wing over. If that doesn't get 'em, we'll try a couple of outside loops. All right now, snap into it and you, Dutch, I don't want to see that interceptor get through you again. They made two factories and a strategic bridge on that last play."

—Army Air Corps

Men With Dependents Urged to Quit Colorado Guard Immediately

DENVER—Colorado National Guard officials urged enlisted men who are members of units called up for service to quit the guard immediately if they have dependents.

Officers below the rank of captain also were urged to resign if the pay they receive in their civilian occupation is more than they would get while serving with the Army.

Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, adjutant general, said he believes it is impossible for a man to support a family on the pay of a private or non-commissioned officer. He told one inquirer that even if a man with dependents is unemployed, "he should stay at home and try to get a job."

Details of the mobilization of the 1200 men called into service from Colorado had not been decided upon early this week.

"However," General Richardson said, "our mobilization plans call for a period at home concentration stations of five to ten days, during which the men will prepare their equipment, complete their recruiting and be examined physically."

The 17 home city units to train at Fort Sill, Okla., are Denver, Golden, Greeley, Canon City, Fruita, Craig, Delta, Montrose, Longmont, Lamar, Boulder, Manzanola, Fort Collins, Brighton, Burlington, Fort Morgan and Brush.

These units are the entire 157th Infantry regiment and Company C, 120th QM regiment.

Army To Call 51,000 Reserve Officers In Next 8 Months

WASHINGTON — War Department sources disclosed that 51,000 Reserve officers are to be ordered to duty training with the National Guard, Regular Army and selected men within the next eight months.

Letters were sent early this week to corps area commanders asking that they find out immediately from Reserve officers whether they will be available for duty September 16, when 4,000 are to be ordered out, or to give reasons for deferment.

Probably more than 95 per cent of those ordered to duty will be second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains—officers of company grade. Higher officers constitute a war reserve, it was explained, and the Army is attempting at the moment to train officers who will remain longer on the active Reserve list. Many of the senior officers are near retirement age.

This ruling is expected to limit the number of men ordered to duty who had World War combat experience. It was explained that the purpose is to "spread the taxpayers' dollar where it will do most good."

Guggenheim Assails C.A.A. Student Pilot Training

NEW YORK—The 35-hour training course given to student pilots by the Civil Aeronautics Authority was held as insufficient by Harry F. Guggenheim, chairman of the aviation division of the Republican National Committee. He said that sending "thirty-five-hour" pilots against experienced aviators in the event of an attack would amount to "mass murder."

ardment job on their own account against enemy ships.

Such knowledge is gained only after many months, if not years of specialized training. Four years of Annapolis, two years at Pensacola, perhaps.

LAND PROBLEMS ARE DIFFERENT

The Army pilot must know what the terrain under him means, how to spot targets for his artillery, how to proceed in aerial bombing and strafing, what to do in a dogfight.

His observations, while technically the same thing as those made at sea, are based on different conditions of fire, different ordnance. Regular Army flying officers have had four years at West Point, learning infantry, engineering, tanks, cavalry, artillery, machine guns. They then go to Kelly and Randolph fields for two more years. After that they are ready to take their places in a formation, but their education has only begun—especially in the case of bombers. That takes another six months, at least.

The Marines, being fighters on land and sea as well as in the air, have their own technique. It is part of both Army and Navy work. Each air arm can help the other in case of necessity. They have always done it in the past.

But so far, it seems to their commanders, each is better off when concentrating in its own field.

Army Times

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army.

Published by the Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Editors: Ray Hoyt, Don Mace, Melvin Ryder.

5c Per Copy — \$2.00 Per Year

Vol. 1, No. 4 September 7, 1940

More Time Now

Nearly every American citizen and particularly the Army felt relieved last week when the news came through that the President had closed a deal with Britain to acquire an outer ring of naval bases facing the troubled European waters. It was a move that would have been welcome to citizens at any time in the history of this country.

But just now, it means more than it ever could have meant previously. For it now appears that America will have more time in which to arm and to train a great land force against the possibility of attack.

The Navy, called America's first line of defense, will be able to operate far enough out so that industrial cities of the East will not be in danger of attack by enemy planes until such a time as the Navy has been defeated and driven out of the new American outposts.

A statement made by authoritative British sources makes such a contingency as that, more remote still. Britain, recognizing a mutually advantageous arrangement in the transfer of bases, said at the same time that it would never sink or surrender the grand fleet. That makes assurance doubly sure, if the promise is kept, for without Britain there is not at present a combination sufficiently strong in sea power to cope with our fleet once it is established in the new bases.

Perhaps the move means a closer cooperation with Britain in the prosecution of her war against Germany and Italy. If so, there seems every likelihood that Americans will welcome it as much the lesser of two evils. During the last few months, the sentiment for aid to Britain has grown swiftly and steadily. If the question had been put to a vote of the people, there is little doubt that the vote would have gone overwhelmingly for transfer of our 50 overage destroyers as a little enough premium on an insurance policy placed with an old and favored firm.

Hardly a voice is raised now to say that we have been asked to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire. England's chestnuts are rapidly becoming indistinguishable from our own.

During the World War, Doughboys fought many a fist fight with the Limeys, but all the same, they felt relieved on the battlefield to be fighting the Germans with British troops as Allies. The stubborn and courageous Yanks respect the stubborn and courageous British and vice versa. Few Americans would admit it, but as we have watched the Islanders rise to meet and repel the German planes, our own courage has risen. British success, meager as it has seemed, has raised our hopes.

The word is being passed around now that the British with a little help from us, are going to make it. And we are glad, because it is going to give us more time to set our military house in order.

Selected Men

Not just anyone can hold a job in the U. S. Army. In order to enlist, a young man has to be physically, mentally and morally qualified. When men talk to a recruiting officer about it, they find that in recruiting, the Army has put into effect a careful selective process which insures the Army quality as well as quantity among the men selected.

That is as it should be, for so rich and powerful a country must have as its defenders the best young men available. Upon the Regulars, a highly trained, small body of men, is going to fall a training problem such as the Army has not faced since the World War. The test of the Regulars will be whether each among them will form a nucleus around which can be formed units of new and untried soldiers.

The Guards are selected men too. They are men who were so interested in military matters that they were willing to give part of their spare time to drilling and studying to perfect themselves in soldierly skills. Because they are the nation's best, they are going to cushion the shock the Regulars get when the draft goes into effect as is expected Oct. 15.

Training is largely a man to man

War Takes A Turn For The Better

The outlook for survival of democracy under the buffets of totalitarian military attacks looked better last week as ominous clouds appeared on the Axis-Japanese horizons.

For one thing, Britain has been showing every indication of being able to absorb the worst punishment Germany has been able to offer. To American eyes, the War so far is beginning to look like the familiar situation in the prize ring where one boxer hits the other with everything but the water bucket but cannot muster enough power for the knockout.

There is no doubt that the British as well as their former allies have taken an awful lacing. One by one, the nations who stood with Britain were knocked out or scared into quitting. Britain was forced to abandon some of her outposts, Somaliland and part of Kenya, and may have to give up more as outer tentacles of her empire become indefensible.

But Germany and Britain both know, as do the rest of the nations, that England must be overrun, before the Axis powers can feel any security in their conquests. Last week, that possibility became slightly more remote.

The transfer of destroyers from U. S. to Britain was more than a minor addition of 50 rusty vessels to the British fleet. It means that we are willing to take over the patrol of British possessions in this hemisphere, that every British warship now kept in our hemisphere waters can join the British home fleet or offer protection to British interests in other parts of the world as soon as we take over the new bases.

Britain knows it need have no fear that we will permit the Axis powers to take Newfoundland, Bermuda, Trinidad or British Guiana while we have bases there, for they are essential to our national security.

It means furthermore that Britain now has a second line of sea defense to which her Armada may retire, if the time comes to surrender England to the Nazis as France was surrendered. Britain and the U. S. hope that will never happen, but it is well to have the arrangements made in advance against even a remote contingency.

Most of all, the master "horse trade" did wonders for British morale. The British began to say to each other, "There is someone with us at last," and the saying was repeated as British morale surged upward. For the someone was rich and powerful and might mean the difference between victory and sickening defeat.

An Oriental friend of the Axis found no pleasure in the news of the British-American deal. Japan, already gathering herself to spring upon the Dutch East Indies, suddenly sensed a new situation. The bulk of the American fleet, based at Pearl

Harbor, has for some months pointed ineffectively at the gathering sea forces of Japan, ineffectively — for the Japs knew that so long as the naval situation in the Atlantic threatens, the U. S. naval forces based in Hawaii must not venture so far out into the Pacific that they cannot turn quickly and sail by forced draft to the defense of the Canal and the Eastern seaboard.

The deal for bases and the accompanying assurance the British fleet will continue to police the Atlantic may be a strong reason for Japan to weigh in making her decision regarding the contemplated East Indies adventure.

Ominous also to the Axis powers were the Russian maneuvers in the Balkans. Russia is playing a lone hand and playing for Russia, not for Germany or the democracies. But the democracies may yet benefit through Russia's moves even as Germany did at the beginning of her attack on the once free countries of Europe.

There were observers in 1931 who predicted that the then expected war would find Italy, Germany and Japan aligned against Britain, France and Russia with the U. S. favoring the cause of the latter combination of powers. Such a possibility is by no means eliminated. Russia is well aware that it will be easier for Communism to deal with victorious democracies than with victorious Nazis and Fascists.

It is a deep game that the Russians are playing and one they may not win. They would like to see both democracies and fascists exhaust each other's strength leaving a strong and unwearied Russia to pick their bones.

Discouraging also to the author of Meim Kampf must have been the rapid moves America is making to arm herself. South America, which was to have been such a source of the good things of life for Germans as were the Indies to fifteenth century Spain, fades from the realm of possibility as a prize of conquest in direct proportion as the land, sea and air might of America grows.

And last week important steps were taken to improve all those forces. Calling of the first increment of the Guards was ordered by the President for Sept. 16 the passage of the conscription bill became a foregone conclusion, money was poured into the hands of men charged with the purchase of armament.

And time too began to work against the Axis, for there was one week less of flying weather with which to soften British Isles defenses.

Last week those defenses gave forth no evidence of softening, indeed grew stronger.

Altogether it was an unfavorable week for the have-nots in their forays against the haves.

"My Bunion's Acting Up Again, Sarge"

WASHINGTON—Chiropodists want to do something about the Army's feet which, in spite of anything Napoleon said, still do most of its marching.

The Army shoely (oops!) ought to have a chiropodists' corps to look after their feet.

(It's a heel of a note when you descend to that brand of pun, isn't it, Arch?)

Anyway, Dr. Charles Turchin of Washington gave his opinions on the subject to the 29th annual convention of the National Association of Chiropodists, assembled in Boston.

With plans under way to build up an army of a million men, said Dr. Turchin, there is going to be foot trouble among the recruits. Replacing their neat Florsheims with a pair of heavy brogans will work havoc in their ranks.

"If a soldier has a toothache, the Army has a dental corps to pull the tooth or treat it. But you can't pull an aching foot, which can be just as painful," declared the chiropodist.

Nevertheless, many a sergeant's leg is going to be pulled, come sick call on these cold winter mornings, if a bill now pending before Congress is passed. It provides for the creation of a chiropodists' corps. The bill has been introduced by Rep. Sol Bloom of New York, but no hearings have been held on the measure.

"Put me down for sick call, Sarge. I got a bunion."

proposition rather than a group process such as you find in the public schools. You can't just call a number of recruits together and explain the Army to them. They learn much more from the experienced soldiers with whom they spend most of their time. The Guards will be needed as additional trainers as well as soldiers skilled enough to relieve Regulars at posts within the country.

The men who are called by the draft should be the most carefully selected of all and if there is anything to the law of averages, their quality is going to be very high indeed.

In the first place, there will be 12,000,000 from whom to select the first 400,000 drafted men called to the colors. Possibly 6,000,000 of those will be passed over for having dependents, holding key positions in industry or government and for other such reasons.

The War Department will then be

able to pick the one best, potential soldier out of each 15 men available to serve. It is going to be an honor to be one of those chosen men and to be chosen is going to be a high recommendation for the selected man's mental, physical and moral fitness as a citizen.

Furthermore, the Army has perfected plans to make the selections accurately as personnel science permits. The resulting civilian Army with one year to serve, with a will to get as much as possible out of that brief period, will try the metal of the Regulars and the Guardsmen.

Both Are Happy



—Berryman in Washington (D. C.) Star

Letters From Our Readers

The "Army Times" welcomes letters from our readers. Opinions, comments, gripes or an occasional pat on the back for us may be printed here from time to time. Space restrictions sometimes make it necessary to whittle down the letters somewhat. All communications must be signed, but the Times will consider any request to withhold publishing the signature, if that appears to be to the best interest of all concerned.—Ed.

Editor, Army Times:

The Army Times should be a success in regard to enlightenment of the general public in Army affairs and should be given a wide circulation, in my estimation, as a factor in the voluntary enlistment drive by making the public Army-conscious.

Hip Shots

According to a Seattle dispatch, an inventor has devised a method of warming beds scientifically in winter. This ought to be a welcome bit of news to soldiers and bachelors.

Two sisters out in L.A. tried to join the Army, according to the recruiting service. They were turned down. Now, there was a fine nucleus for a ladies auxiliary to the armed forces.

Magician Dunlinter is reputed to have produced a new means of making planes invisible to the enemy. He just makes them disappear temporarily. Now that he has disposed of this minor problem, he can start on some of the really important ones like making a soldier's dough reappear five days after payday; making the sergeant disappear temporarily when the Captain walks in unexpectedly to find the sergeant mimicking him; making the last ten miles of the march disappear when you are dog weary from the first ten.

Leave it to a baseball minded nation to be always in there trying for extra bases, even if we have to —well, it was at least a very good trade indeed that brought us our newest string of naval outposts.

The Army has collaborated with the WPA in producing a book which will enable soldiers to understand four or five languages which may come in handy, in case of war. There is no mention of mule Skinner language, so that will probably not be included. It seems too bad that some of those colorful terms are not printable and therefore will never enjoy general circulation.

The British say one of their American planes flew back to England after a German shell knocked its nose off. That is probably the first time in history that an airplane suffered that much of a nose dive without going into a fatal spin.

A new air warden service, it is reported, will keep volunteer watchers of the skies at remote outposts where they may spend a week at a time without having anything to report. Now that is just the kind of job a KP friend of mine has been looking for.

Ion Antonescu, known as the Red Dog, has taken Roumania. Any Soldier knows Red Dog is dynamite.

I never realized until detailed recruiting service duty, how utterly uninformed the average American citizen really is about the service.

Enclosed is a letter received recently at this office from Emmet E. Herrington, Service 2d. Inf. Fort Custer, who was, first, reluctant about giving up the job in order to enlist at this office, but finally took advantage of an immediate vacancy in the Second Infantry at Custer and enlisted there. He is now at Sparta, Wis., whence his letter came. I thought perhaps the letter would be of material for you regarding the Army from a recruit's viewpoint.

Ernest A. Reeves, Sgt. A. (Army Recruiting Service Battle Creek, Mich.)

Herrington's letter, in part:

I thought I'd write and let you know what happened to me since I left Camp Custer.

You remember when I enlisted was a private for four days and I got my first class with fifth class specialist rating. A couple of days later I was made a 1st, 3rd, at a month. I am working at Rec. mental Headquarters and the sergeant major has tried me on a number of jobs and I guess I proved that I can do a good job because he gave me (a raw "John") the rating.

When I got back to Custer the sergeant major said I was to be a mental file clerk. That holds a sergeant's rating, but I don't expect to get that. The sergeant who has that job was promoted to staff. I have only two years, nine months of service. Pretty good, isn't it?

You know sergeant, I wish I had joined the Army when I was 16. I really do like it. If you ever need a "convincer" to get more recruits, tell them to come to me. I mean by that, some new fellow in the service like me to tell them how I like it.

Emmet Herrington, Service Co. 2nd Inf. Sparta, Wis.

Editor, Army Times:

I have received a copy of the Army Times and think it a very appropriate paper for the Army. It seems to cover most everything in general that goes to make interesting reading material for Army personnel.

I have read my copy of the Army Times from cover to cover and am waiting patiently for the next issue. I think Army personnel as a whole will substantiate my claim when I say I believe your paper covers in detail, more of the facts about the Army and things that interest the Army, than any other paper on the market.

Hoping the Army Times is a great success, and I am sure the Army as a whole will enjoy reading it, I remain,

Robert L. Sisk, Sergeant, DEML (R) U.S. Army Recruiting Station Gallup, N.M.

PFC—"So as I was saying, an lady drew a sword—"

PCS—"What the heck was an lady doing in the Army?"

PFC—"Who said anything about the Army. This was a raffle."

N.Y. Governor Asks Formation of State Guard Troops

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—At the state convention of the American Legion here, Gov. Herbert Lehman called for 10,000 men to form a state guard to replace the national guardsmen who will be called into active federal service. He invited the Legionnaires to participate in the organization of a state guard force. The American Legion promptly endorsed the plan and urged the creation of a "Little Dies Committee" to investigate subversive activities in New York. The delegates also heard Senator Lehman who said that the nation was arming for security and that the United States "must fortify itself against unwelcome political philosophies." In ending their annual convention, the legionnaires elected Edward A. Bosseler, a professor of the Brooklyn Law School, as state commander. The following were elected as vice commanders: Ray Hutchinson, Russell F. Lewis, James B. Demerick and Stanley W. Jones. Treasurer John T. Osowski and Historian Lawrence R. Smith were reelected.

Search For Lost Army Pilot Proves Futile

HONOLULU—Search for an Army pilot, Lt. Carroll C. Farris, who had failed to return from a routine night flight, has revealed no traces of the missing flyer. Army planes combed the area around Kaena Point, Oahu this morning, in vain. An oil slick near the point drew the attention of Coast Guard boats. Guards rushed to the scene to investigate the possibility that Farris' plane might have plunged into the sea but have been unable to contact him.



Many a youth of draft age in the United States and many others too young for the draft were scanning Army recruiting posters this week with the idea of getting in on the ground floor of the expanding Army. Those volunteering early stood a better chance of early promotion by getting training in advance of the vast body of men selected for service and training under the pending conscription bill.

—Louisville (Ky.) Journal

Central American Armies, Miserably Equipped, Poorly Trained, Look to U. S. for Protection

PANAMA CITY, Panama—One look at the military forces of the Central American countries may give the answer to why the United States is preparing with all the might it can muster to defend the Western Hemisphere. In case of attack none of the Central American countries could muster an adequate army to defend itself. Combined, they could put no more than 9,500 men in the field tomorrow and these only partly trained and poorly equipped. This is less than one United States division. Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama—they're all depending on the United States to defend the Central American zone. That their armies are pathetic, miserably equipped and trained has been confirmed by United States military attaches at the various legations. Here's how the defense forces of these countries stack up. The standard army of Guatemala is 3,000; El Salvador, 2,500; Nicaragua, 2,000; Honduras, 1,500; Panama, 300; Costa Rica, 244. But the mere recital of numbers cannot portray the appalling condition of the armies. Most of the soldiers have never been allowed to carry ammunition or even fire their weapons. In most cases they are commanded by officers who have never been allowed to lead groups larger than a battalion. Down here the battalions usually contain fewer than 500 men.

can and Italian guns. However, one point that is more or less standard is the caliber of the small arms. This universally is seven millimeter. Roughly all the armies are half cavalry and half infantry. Three countries maintain air units—El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Nicaragua and El Salvador have artillery battalions equipped with two ancient French 75mm. field guns on light carriages, and from two to four mountain cannons ranging from one to two pounders. These guns are demountable and carried on mule back. El Salvador is credited with the best army because it receives constant training in the use of its arms and participates in frequent field maneuvers. Led personally by the President, Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, the army is periodically given target practice and from 300 to 500 men are often engaged in tactical problems that take them into the jungles. El Salvador's air force is small, consisting of only 15 pilots and eight assorted American and Italian planes. But the pilot are constantly flying, which is unusual for a Central American air unit because most of them are forbidden to fly for two reasons: (1) lack of faith in the pilots, (2) financial difficulties.

U. S. MARINES HELP

Nicaragua probably has the second best army in Central America. In the words of one United States military attaché, it is carrying on with some of the impetus given by the U. S. Marines when they were chasing Gen. Augusto Sandino, the Marine-baiting rebel and patriot. The Nicaraguan soldiers and officers have been trained by U. S. Marines, who have encouraged the natives to practice frequently with rifles and machine guns. The result is a fairly efficient army. The country now has one brigade, made

up of four battalions of four companies each. Officially Honduras has 15,000 men under arms, but at least 12,000 of these should be considered a national police force. The rest make up the Honduras air service. This country has the finest air unit in Central America with 27 trained pilots and 17 other youths in the national air school at Tegucigalpa. President General Tiburcio Carias Andino of Honduras has purchased 24 assorted airplanes, of which the best fighting ships are the enormous Curtiss Condor biplanes. With a ton of bombs and three squads of soldiers aboard, the Condor is capable of cruising 170 miles an hour. He also has four ancient Boeing 40-B-4 biplanes with Hornet engines, for medium bombers, and a fleet of three new North American NA-16 two-seat fighters that cruise at 190 miles an hour and carry several light bombs and five machine guns. Although Guatemala's army is the largest numerically, it is considered by American military men as the poorest.

NEW MEXICO LEGION PLANS DEFENSE UNITS

ALBUQUERQUE—The American Legion began statewide plans this week for local defense units to function in case the state's National Guardsmen are called away. The groups will be formed under the joint supervision of the Army and the state and would be composed mainly of men in the legion's age group. Younger men, ineligible for conscription, might be included.

It Takes Two Tons of Blueprints For Design of a Battleship

WASHINGTON—"Why don't they hurry up?" says the man in the street. "They got the money—where's the planes?" and he looks up at the sky, which is not darkened by wings nor filled with noise. "Don't be funny," scoffs his pal. "It's gonna take 10 years before they get one battleship done, even. They'll molder us before we can get started." Then they both look worried.

Of course, they're both wrong. The truth lies somewhere between the two statements. To get a clearer picture of the time needed to bolster our national defenses, it is necessary to understand how the National Defense Advisory Commission has dealt with the problem.

To begin with the goal was known. It was to provide equipment for a modern army of 2,000,000 men, to provide the nation with a two-ocean navy.

This is already well underway with the awarding of contracts totaling more than two billion dollars.

The first step toward the production line involves design. The engineering preparation involved in the construction of planes, tanks, guns and battleships is highly involved.

TAKES TIME, SKILL

It takes two tons of blueprints for the designs of a battleship. The gun carriage alone for a 155-mm gun requires 1,000 separate drawings and 500 more for the recoil mechanism. This preparation takes time, skill and effort before the machines can even start to roll off the line.

Next problem is the drawing of specifications for the awarding of contracts. Army and Navy specialists know exactly what they want, and they have to let prospective contractors know just what is expected of them. Every nut and bolt must be just so.

Then comes the letting of contracts. No fly-by-night operator with

a factory in his brief case is qualified. Companies with experience in the type of work at hand are considered. Organizations which have the manpower and "know-how" are vital in supplying materials.

To make guns, tanks, planes, the manufacturers must have raw materials to work with. The Industrial Materials Division of the commission must see that these materials flow freely.

MAKE FAST PROGRESS

The Production Division is charged with seeing that there are enough facilities to fill contracts. After finding manufacturers, there is the problem of providing machinery. Before the U. S. can step up production of defense materials, the commission must have a machine that can turn out a rifle barrel that's accurate within ten-thousandths of an inch, and can also make a bullet to fit that barrel.

There is a grinder, for instance, that can pick up a motor shaft, load it between the grinding wheels, keep it in position, polish the piece to within a thousandth of an inch absolutely true and round, and eject finished pieces at the rate of ten a minute. When a battery of these machines is set up, they can turn out hundreds of parts in an hour. The job is in getting them up.

Progress is being made rapidly. When contracts are awarded, plants located, workmen found, production can begin on a big scale.

U. S. Will Make 36,000 Planes Yearly By 1941, Defense Commission Says

WASHINGTON—Annual production of 36,000 war planes in this country by the close of 1941 was officially forecast this week by the National Defense Advisory commission. President Roosevelt has asked for an ultimate 50,000 planes a year.

In its most comprehensive statement to date on all phases of the rearmament program, the commission stated:

"We are turning out roughly 1,000 airplanes a month now. Early next year we will be turning out 2,000. By the end of next year we will be turning out 3,000."

The commission's memorandum was prepared with the obvious intent of combating criticism of the defense program's execution. In full discussions of its major problems, of machine tools, plants, naval construction, tank manufacture and aircraft, the agency repeatedly struck optimistic notes, such as this prediction:

"Tooling up will take all the fall of 1940. But by the beginning of next year, material should begin to roll into the arsenals."

Clearance of more than \$2,000,000,000 in Army and Navy contracts since its establishment by the President in early June, was confirmed by the commission.

Among its observations of progress, the commission announced that adequate stock piles of strategic raw materials are being accumulated;

that daily production of 200,000 pounds of explosives will soon be realized; that production of rifles and guns will be doubled within a few months; that the fleet strength will be doubled in "half-time;" and that 25,000 military trucks will be delivered by the end of 1940.

Sixth Cavalry Presents Arms To President At Chattanooga

FT. OGLETHORPE, Ga.—When President Roosevelt journeyed to Chattanooga to dedicate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Sixth Cavalry presented arms to the Chief Executive as he stepped from the platform of a special train that brought him to Chattanooga.

All of the Sixth Cavalry, with the exception of the motorcycle troops, dismounted and lined up in formation before the Terminal Station in Chattanooga. Commanding Officer of the Sixth Cavalry, Col. John Millikin, presented his regiment to Mr. Roosevelt.

Making Planes Invisible Easy, Says Wand-Waver Dunninger

NEW YORK—Joseph Dunninger, the magician, rifled a deck of cards and said that, shucks, there wasn't anything to making the British air force invisible. He could make the whole British navy invisible. The frenzied wail of Nazi anti-aircraft gunners who claim that British bombers have been made invisible by camouflaging paint may be based, in part, on the truth, he said.

According to reports, British planes bombing Germany were found to be coated with varnish—possibly a banana oil preparation—which made them invisible. One plane which was shot down, according to the reports, disappeared from sight when automobile headlights were turned on it.

That's what the German's said. What the British said was that this was a lot of nonsense and the Germans were just trying to make excuses for their bum shooting.

MIGHT HAVE USED MIRRORS

Now Dunninger says he invented a system of making battleships and planes invisible and turned his plans over to Army and Navy officials in Washington. The actual process never has been made public.

The wavy-haired wand-wielder said he was convinced that Britain is using a "magical principle" invented by him and perfected by his friend and colleague, the late Horace Goldin.

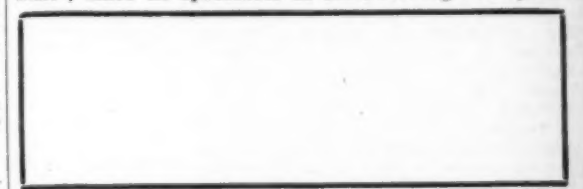
Dunninger actually announced and demonstrated his gadget, on a small-scale model of a battleship, several months before war broke out in Europe. On such a scale the trick could have been done with mirrors, but Dunninger insisted that no mirrors had been used, and that at a cost of a few thousand dollars a ship,

it could be worked on battleships. It could also be used on airplanes, tanks and even troops in the field. Battleships could get within a half-mile of their targets before being seen, he said.

"I have given the device to the American government, which will use it when the time comes," he announced.

IT'S A "DEVICE"

The magician, who prefers to be known as a "mentalist," since he specializes in mind-reading tricks, re-



Picture of an invisible airplane. The ship is coated with banana oil and all cracks stuffed with hokum.

fused to say whether varnish was used in the invisibility device, as was reported from Berlin.

"All I can say is that it is a piece of apparatus, about one-tenth the size of the plane, which can be applied in an instant and renders the plane absolutely invisible at a distance of 50 feet," he said.

Professional illusionists have long known the fundamentals of the principle involved, Dunninger asserted, but this application of it is new.

France Was 'Fifth Column' Masterpiece; Great Britain Was a Different Matter

This is the third in a series of four articles made public by Secretary of the Navy Knox as part of the national defense program. The final article will be published next week. Colonel Donovan was sent abroad on a mission on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Ansel Mowrer, distinguished foreign correspondent.

By COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.

The masterpiece of the "fifth column" was unquestionably the French debacle. Here everything that Hitler had promised came to pass with almost mathematical precision.

He did not strike until he was in touch with certain important Frenchmen who were ready to treat with him. He needed but one swift blow. He terrified the soldiers by his noise-making engines, he demoralized the officers by the surprise and power of his attacks, he bewildered the generals by the daring of his strategic conceptions, he troubled the entire population by his radio propaganda that insisted that France was being betrayed by Britain and by the French "warmongers." He spread horrible rumors through villages, issued fearsome reports by wireless, and then, when the populations had congested roads in their flight, machine-gunned them to heighten their panic.

Meanwhile his agents within France, presumably by clandestine wireless senders, kept him informed of what was going on, and he could thus choose the precise moment for Italy's entrance into the war when French disarray was at its climax. As a result France was not only beaten far more thoroughly and far more easily than Poland but, unlike Poland, France cracked morally as well, and a new set of leaders sought to purchase the German's mercy, if not his respect, by submission to France's conquerors.

FRANCE SICK

Admittedly, this could not have been accomplished have during a low ebb in French history. The French masses were increasingly materialistic. Capital and labor were at loggerheads, the former remembering the experiments of the Popular Front government of 1936-7, the latter resentful of the attempted Fascist coup d'etat in 1934 and the unpunished "Cagouled" Fascist conspiracy later. Moreover, the peculiar French form of parliamentary government was creaking, and the bulk of the people had lost nearly all faith in their leaders. This enabled Hitler (and Mussolini as well) to keep up propaganda pressure, often through the Communists, and prevent the output in the armament industries from ever reaching a satisfactory level.

The crucial test justified all Hitler's efforts: When the French soldiers had a chance of fighting on equal terms, they fought fairly well; when nothing but heroism could have made up for superior German equipment, the French infantry, repeatedly deserted by their officers, melted away.

What happened to the French officers? Simply this: For the most part they had ceased to believe in freedom, democracy or any of the slogans which alone could galvanize the entire country.

While not exactly pro-Fascist (and certainly not pro-German), they were hostile to the Third Republic; many had come to believe that an authoritarian regime like that of Italy and Germany was really preferable. It would, they thought, save the position of the privileged classes; and really save France from the disagreeable necessity of defending itself. If there was to be a war, then let it be against the Bolsheviks.

SIRENS HELPED

How had Hitler accomplished this? By patient activity. For years his agents in France, Friedrich Sieburg, the author; Otto Abetz, "pro-French" consuls like Nolde, many others, had "worked" the French leaders. When necessary they were assisted by beautiful women: The Baroness Von Einem, the Princess Von Hohenlohe and others of lesser brilliance. They "got in" with certain of those leading French women who, at the moment of defeat, exercised such a devastating influence on certain French statesmen. They went everywhere, saw everybody, came to know everything, dipped into French politics through scandalously veiled French newspapers. To the weak and the cynical they preached defeatism; to the unsuccessful, hatred of the Jew; to all the possibility of living on good terms with Germany, if only France would break relations with the Bolsheviks and "money-minded" Britons, cease meddling in Central and Eastern Europe and propitiate the Italians by the gift of some "unimportant" French territories.

For years this sort of thing went on more or less in broad daylight. During the appeasement period the Germans were actually aided by certain members of the British Embassy in Paris. Not until two months before the outbreak of the war did

anyone dare to take action against the numerous German agents—and then the vacillating Daladier talked big and did little.

A hesitant officer class brought about sure defeat for the army: The army's defeat frightened the army leaders lest the soldiers seek scapegoats among the generals. And a majority of cynical and cowardly politicians rushed their country into one of the most contemptible surrenders on record. Just as Adolf Hitler had said they would.

ENGLISHMEN DUPED

What of Hitler's "fifth column" in Great Britain? Short of the supreme test, it is impossible to say for sure. What is evident is that during the appeasement period, the Germans spun a web of friendship for Nazi Germany among the more gullible or dissatisfied members of the ruling class.

It is obviously a triumph in so proud a country as Britain to have created even so weak a satellite part as the British Union of Fascists. Organizations like the Link, the Anglo-German Fellowship, the Christian Fellowship, duped any number of highly placed Englishmen.

Female members of British society were induced to look kindly upon Hitler's aims by the flattering attention of handsome young German aristocrats. British visitors to Germany never lacked congenial guides.

The fact that the British police found it necessary to arrest a member of Parliament, Capt. Ramsay, on the charge of having transmitted to the German Legation at Dublin treasonable information given him by Tyler Kent, cipher clerk at the American Embassy in London, would seem to show that some of the many finely spun threads from Berlin to London still remain. One hears hints of a persistent "pro-Germanism" in the London City.

JAILED DISSENTERS

But it must be stated emphatically that the vast majority of the British, unlike the French, underwent radical change of heart after it became apparent that Hitler had duped Chamberlain at Munich, although there were still appeasers ready to try to bribe the Nazis to be good with a Hudson-Wohlthat plan for economic concessions to Germany. Moreover, with British patriotism at the white heat of today under threat of imminent invasion, the fate of confessed "fifth columnists" in Britain would be short and unenviable.

This time the British police were prepared for the war. At the opening of hostilities they jailed some 400 of the best German agents. Later raids tended to show that the backbone of the organization was broken then. The involuntary confinement of over a thousand Britishers, mostly followers of Mosley, further cleared the air.

Nonetheless, many foreigners believe that if the worst should happen and an invasion of Britain occur, some positive and hitherto unrevealed fruits of Hitler's propaganda would appear in the shape of a not entirely insignificant British "fifth column."

Tactical Blunder

*A Colonel of Artillery
Whose hat was ringed with white
(Which denoted he was umpire
In that ghastly New York fight),
Was amazed to see a truck upturned
Upon a lonely road,
While beside it stood a private.
Full of wrath, the Col. up-strode:*

*"You're a ninny and a nincompoop!"
(The Col. was heard to shout it),
"Start rattling your stumps, my lad,
And tell your Capt. about it."*

*The soldier raised his puzzled eyes.
He hardly dared to breathe it:
"I'm sorry, sir. I think he knows.
You see, he's underneath it."*

—Tony March



Legion Gives Army Aid In Recruiting Men

WASHINGTON—The War Department has received circulars issued by American Legion Departments of Washington and Indiana asking every post of that organization in those two states to assist the United States Army in obtaining recruits.

Under the sponsorship of the American Legion mass meetings were held and speakers provided to point out the advantages young men might secure by enlisting in the Army at this time. The John V. Fulsom Post No. 54 of Chewelah, Washington, presented wrist watches to the three young men sponsored by that Post who were the first to enlist in that community.

The War Department has likewise been informally advised that similar cooperation is being extended in other states.

Great Britain Gets Nine More American Ambulance

NEW YORK—The English Speaking Union of the United States has ordered nine ambulances for delivery to London, according to Frank S. Coan, general secretary of the union. He said four of the ambulances were given by the Boston branch of the union. The other five were donated by individual members or by branches all over the country.

The British-American Ambulance Corps announced that funds for a total of 175 ambulances had been raised to date. Each costs \$1350 to purchase and maintain for one year.

To Recruit Flying Cadets

LANSING, Mich.—Capt. Ward M. Estes, who has been recruiting officer here for the last six weeks, has been transferred to the Michigan recruiting office in Detroit. He will be in charge of a special flying-cadet recruiting service.

Ex-White House Aide Dead

PASADENA, Calif. — Col. John Hudson Poole, retired Army officer, shot himself to death in his San Rafael Heights home. He was a White House military aide under Pres. Theodore Roosevelt. Friends said that he had been depressed recently because of the international situation.

Machine gunners of Company L, 152nd Infantry, Second Army, plant a rain drenched machine gun in the underbrush near Camp McCoy, Wis. If, as was reported in some quarters, drain pipes had been substituted for machine guns in this sector, they would have been appropriate. The skies were dripping.

—Chicago Tribune Photo

Scientists Busy Providing Novel Means Of Supplementing Man Power In Field

WASHINGTON—Way back in the Cave era of man's history some obscure genius discovered that if you tie a rock to a stick with a hide thong, you can hit a much deadlier blow than you can with just a stick or stone by itself. That and a few more primitive ideas probably enabled man to survive in the unceasing battle with the beasts of the field and with beast like men bent on murder.

Ever since that long ago epoch men have been busy inventing new tools of war and when they were successful, their friends and kinsmen triumphed in battle. That is why it is often said that wars are won in laboratories by men who have neither the physical prowess nor the personal inclination for combat.

Be that as it may, the United States, arming itself as rapidly as possible for defense, has called upon its best scientific brains to out-think the possible enemies in producing new and novel means of fighting so that there may be as little as possible sacrifice of American lives, if war comes.

INVENTORS MOBILIZED

The National Council of Inventors, patterned after an agency which turned up dozens of devices for use in the last World War, among them a mystery weapon still kept in darkest secrecy, is hard at work preparing for the next war.

From their research laboratories in every quarter of the nation dozens of scientists, long schooled in the patient and painstaking work of tracking down peace-time inventions, have sent offers to the government to help devise more equipment for war.

In addition to the skilled inventors, the aid of amateurs is being enlisted—and the general call for ideas has brought on a brain matching contest which already is bringing several hundred defense suggestions a day into the offices of the council.

Lloyd N. Scott, late captain of the army, who acted as liaison officer to the board and the war committee of technical societies, said after a study of its work in 1929:

"Everyone expected that the board would evolve some invention that would conquer the central powers with one fell swoop, and had the war lasted another year an important and confidential device probably would have justified this expectation in a degree at least; and other devices evolved by the board, such as wireless controlled bombs, devices for the automatic introduction of all the factors in the aiming of machine guns on airplanes, as well as others, gave promise of such results."

Scott gave no clue to what the mystery weapon may have been. Nor is it discussed with any more expansiveness nowadays. One official said he knew of the weapon and that it was being further developed and perfected. At that point he quit talking.

MAKE 34 DIFFERENT STUDIES

Edison and the engineers in his employ made thirty-four different studies. He worked out a method of

detecting a submarine from a moving vessel, of turning a ship quickly to dodge a torpedo, of camouflaging ships, of rigging sailing lights which would be visible to conveying craft but could not be seen by submarines, of high speed signaling with searchlights and of putting out fire in coal bunkers, and designed a gas mask and an undersea searchlight.

Two other Edison developments which helped to blaze a path toward present-day efficiency were a direction finder which would spot an approaching plane and the direction from which it was coming by the sound of its engine, and an apparatus which would spot the location of hidden guns by their sound.

On the latter invention, testimonies showed that Edison's device would come within a foot or two of locating the exact position of a gun hidden ten two and a half miles away.

Elmer A. Sperry, head of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. developed a searchlight for anti-aircraft defense. Then, turning to the other side of the problem, he devised an accurate bomb dropping apparatus with sight and He worked out an automatic range-finding apparatus for machine gunners in airplanes—so automatic that it was called "the social secretary to the anti-aircraft gun."

In connection with this work Sperry developed a gun sight the Robo could be used perfectly by person who did not even know how to shoot one eye—a sight that virtually assured, everything but pull the trigger.

Meanwhile, Hudson Maxim was busy with mines and explosive chambers. William Leroy Emmet was working on an unsinkable ship and Pel Cooper Hewitt was developing a helicopter. Others were producing a wide variety of other implements. Since they laid down their work the Army and Navy invention sections have been going ahead with many of the projects they began.

But new projects await the touch of such master inventive minds as Dr. Charles F. Kettering of General Motors, Dr. Fin Sparre of DuPont, Dr. Thomas Midgley of Ethyl Gasoline, Dr. Orville Wright and L. C. Baekeland, the latter of Bakelite Corporation.

Each of the suggestions sent in by the general public will be reviewed by the board of experts and, if meritorious, will be passed along to the Army and Navy with a recommendation that the inventor be given a chance to develop it.

Quite a few of the old stand-bys have already come in. One is the death ray, which would kill even in a thing within a radius of five miles on every side. How the operation would survive is not explained.

And another is the electric geyser. This would be fine, officials said. But they ask: Where would the dynamo be stationed?

Army Will Locate Arms Plants Interior

WASHINGTON—Enlarging upon statement made by President Roosevelt, Army officials have disclosed plans for development of five major strategic areas to be made as fast as possible, self-sufficient in arms production.

Already the Army has received \$1,000,000 from Congress to expand armaments facilities, and contracts have been signed for Government-owned, privately-operated plants. Negotiations are under way for some sixty more.

MILES INLAND

Officials said that wherever plants are built by the Government and, as far as possible, wherever private industry used Government funds for plants, the plants would be built in an area whose borders were at least 200 to 250 miles from any international boundary or coast.

A map of the United States has been drawn, with the interior area marked, and the whole region has been divided into five cross-country strips, in each one of those strips, it is intended eventually to place a group of industries such as small-arms plant, an ammunition plant and perhaps an aircraft factory.

AREAS NAMED

Additional areas may be mapped, but the present ones may be changed, but, roughly speaking, the present areas have been delimited as follows:

—Northern Indiana, Northern Ohio, Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and thence westward.

—Ohio, Southwestern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky.

—Southern Indiana, Illinois, Southern Kentucky, Missouri, Eastern Kansas and thence westward.

—Western North Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Northern Tennessee.

—Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and western Kansas.

Prime strategic purposes are to place new plants out of range of attack, and to avoid a highly vulnerable concentration of industries as exists today in the "industrial triangle" which has Pittsburgh, Boston and Wilmington, Del., at its three points.

Region of Valor Elects

Capt. Kochli Commander

WASHINGTON—Ending its four-fiftieth anniversary reunion here, the Army and Navy Legion of Honor unanimously elected Capt. Fred D. Kochli, of Washington, as national commander.

Other national officers chosen were: Senior vice commander, Raymond V. Neelon of West Roxbury, Mass.; junior vice commander, Alton D. Johnson of New Haven, Conn.; and chief chaplain, the Rev. Thomas J. Taylor of Akron, Ohio.

With the women's auxiliary of the Legion, which also met at the Wilshire Hotel here, elected Mrs. Ralph C. Johnson, of Boston, national commander. Others elected were: First vice commander, Mrs. Thomas Eadie of Newport; second vice commander, Mrs. Robert McCormack of New York; secretary, Mrs. Raymond V. Neelon of West Roxbury, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson of Boston; press correspondent, Mrs. J. J. Mezzoff, of Boston; and historian, Mrs. Leon Hanna of Boston.

Radio Amateurs Help

KANSAS CITY—Radio amateurs sometimes regarded as a nuisance by the government and lots of people may have ignored them for 28 years. But in these times the radio amateurs have proved themselves invaluable in giving Uncle Sam tips of German fifth column stations.

These Gullian enthusiasts of short wave and L. communication, 55,000 strong, are beginning to repay the government its tolerance.

In one instance an amateur, well known for his skill at radio interception, received—and promptly reported to the government agents—an order from a stranger he knew was not an amateur, to put together equipment for a powerful short wave station.

The results of these "tips" are given in files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—but in no case have radio amateurs been the cause of trouble.

The government has been keeping careful watch on radio communications—as careful, that is, as is possible with limited personnel for the job.



Transportation, raw materials, natural resources and industrial development in the nine central states of the Midwest are shown graphically on the map painted by Jerry Barrett, WPA artist. Representatives of the nine states met recently in Kansas City to discuss mutual defense problems.

—Kansas City Star Photo

Veterans of Foreign Wars Oppose Entry Of U. S. in Any Future Foreign Wars

LOS ANGELES—Ending their forty-first national convention here, the Veterans of Foreign Wars went on record as opposed to entanglement of the United States in any future foreign wars.

To insure peace in this country, they adopted a resolution favoring compulsory peace-time military training, increased defense appropriation, modern mechanized fighting equipment, and legislation to take the profits out of war and preparation for war.

Shortly after the resolution to keep America out of foreign wars was made, delegates voted to ask removal of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and the deportation of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast leader of the C. I. O. The Bridges resolution demanded also the deportation of "all other aliens whose continued residence here is an encouragement to sabotage and treason."

The Perkins resolution termed the Secretary of Labor "an appointee who knows but little of any of the sacrifices made by laboring classes" and asked her replacement with "a secretary who will have a true and accurate feeling and sympathy for the needs of American labor in the democratic processes through which American labor has gained so much."

One of the principal speakers to the convention was Brig. Gen. Frank D. Lackland of the Army Air Corps, who reassured the veterans that

America's air defense will be the "world's best." In reference to Germany which some people think has knowledge about aircraft that we do not possess, Gen. Lackland said, "that's a lot of baloney." He assured his listeners that America's air building program is progressing satisfactorily, and "when we're through we'll have the finest and most airworthy planes in the world."

Dr. Joseph C. Menendez, of New Orleans, was elected by acclamation national commander-in-chief, succeeding Otis N. Brown. Menendez was the only nominee for the office.

Max Singer, of Boston, was elevated from junior vice-commander to senior vice-commander, the post vacated by Menendez. Robert T. Merrill, of Butte, Mont., was elected junior vice-commander; John L. Sullivan, Phoenix, Ariz., named judge advocate; Robert B. Handy, Kansas City, for an eighteenth term as quartermaster; Dr. W. D. Ryan, of Detroit, surgeon-general; Rev. E. F. Austin, Berkeley, Calif., chaplain.

Australia May Use Smoke Signals of Aborigines

CANBERRA, Australia—The smoke signal system of the aborigines is being considered for use in time of emergency by the Navy Board of Australia as a means of warning of the approach of enemy craft.

Natives experienced in producing varying volumes and shades of smoke for their "bush" telegraph could be used. Their signals are passed from tribe to tribe over great distances with almost uncanny swiftness. The cost of adopting this system to national defense would be negligible.

Alaskan Highway Proposed

WASHINGTON—A \$25,000,000 west coast highway to Alaska was urged by Congressional sources as the first order of business for the new United States-Canadian Defense Board.

Prompt undertaking of the task was proposed by Rep. J. Buell Snyder of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Appropriations sub-committee in charge of Army bills, and Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress.

Army Jobs For Technicians

CHICAGO—Expansion of the Air Corps has created hundreds of openings for technicians from Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Lieut. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commander of the Sixth Corps Area and the Second Army, announced. Training will be given at Scott and Chanute fields in Illinois and Selfridge field in Michigan.

Army Enlistments Hit All-Time High With 40,000 Recruits In August; Officials Say Ceiling's Near

WASHINGTON—The Army recruited more than 40,000 men in August, an all-time record for voluntary enlistments in the United States. Rise was attributed to desire of citizens to volunteer ahead of the draft.

At the rate recruits are coming in, the new authorized strength of the Army—375,000—men may be achieved without much difficulty. The present strength is nearly 300,000.

Some military analysts have argued that the United States could get along very well with a professional Army of 400,000 men. This argument has been used in the fight over the pending conscription bill.

However, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, has told congressional committees that an Army of something like 1,300,000 men is now deemed necessary.

LIMIT TO VOLUNTEERS

War Department officials have been very much gratified by the rising tide of recruits, but they say that there is a definite ceiling to voluntary enlistments. They think it might be possible to maintain a force of between 450,000 to 500,000 by enlistments, but they don't think it would ever go much beyond that.

Therefore the War Department is eager to have Congress complete action on the Burke-Wadsworth bill. The recruiting bureau of the department, is proceeding as if conscription had never been mentioned on Capitol Hill, and presumably that will continue to be its policy until its goal has been achieved.

The men they are after will be the hard core of the Army, professionals who will enlist for a hitch of three years.

The recruiting drive got under way early in the summer, and the number of enlistments has gone up monthly. The actual number of enlistment papers received in the War Department for August is 37,425. However, the papers for

that month will continue to come in for ten days, and the recruiting directors say the final total should be over 40,000.

PREVIOUS HIGH, 1917

The previous high mark of voluntary enlistments was in May, 1917, the month after the United States went to war against Imperial Germany. The total was 39,589.

From the outset of the recruiting drive it has been noticeable that enlistments are slower in the very sections of the country where excitement over Hitler is greatest—the First Corps Area, of which Boston is the headquarters, and the Second Corps Area, of which New York is the headquarters.

FOREIGN-BORN THERE

Various reasons for this have been advanced, among them the circumstance that in both corps areas there are large numbers of foreign-born.

The Fourth Corps Area (Atlanta) led all others in the number of recruits for August. Second was the Eighth Corps Area (San Antonio), with others in this order: Fifth (Columbus), Sixth (Chicago), Third (Baltimore), Seventh (Omaha), Ninth (San Francisco), Second (New York), and First (Boston).

Production of Rifles And Anti-Aircraft Guns Stepped Up

WASHINGTON—Mass production of the automatic Garand rifle is under way and manufacturers will have a huge store of them for the Army by spring, spokesmen for the War Department said. The Garand rifle is believed to be the finest infantry weapon ever developed. It is capable of firing 30 rounds of 30-caliber bullets a minute.

The War Department also announced that manufacture of anti-aircraft guns, particularly those of the 50-caliber and 37mm size, has also been stepped up. They will become available as fast as crews can be trained to use them.

Ordnance officials refused to make public the quantities of the Garand rifles and anti-aircraft guns being made, or where they are being built.

One top-ranking official declared, however, that the Garands are being produced fast enough to supply the thousands of men who will be inducted into the armed forces under the conscription bill.

The number of men to be in training and service in the Army by January 1 under the National Guard and conscription programs will total more than 1,000,000. Since only one man out of five would be a front line infantryman, 200,000 rifles will be sufficient to arm the force.

Although experiments with different rifles are being held, the Garand has been accepted as standard equipment for the infantry.

Patterson Urges Young Men To Join The Army

WEST POINT, N. Y.—In a broadcast over the Columbia network, Robert P. Patterson, recently appointed assistant secretary of war, urged the young men of America to join the Army.

"To become a Regular Army soldier is an opportunity and a privilege," Patterson said, "an opportunity to learn a trade and to travel; a privilege to belong to an army of virile, loyal, young Americans upon whom the future security of our country may rest."

Patterson spoke of the volunteers now coming in at the rate of one thousand a day, a record in peacetime, of their character, courage and ability, and the need for more men of the same type. He said the Army now stands at 280,000. The goal is 375,000, as authorized by Congress.

Two More Brigadiers

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt promoted Col. Charles C. Haffner and Col. Albert L. Culbertson to brigadier generals in the Illinois National Guard. Col. Haffner is in command of the 58th Artillery Brigade and Col. Culbertson is commander of the 65th Brigade.

Cop On the Beat



—The Detroit News

2,000,000 Soldiers Went To Church

WASHINGTON—More than 2,000,000 Army men went to church last year in places of worship varying from formal chapels to the shade of a tree, according to the annual Chaplain's report. Of course, there are not that many men in the Army. The figures refer to the total church attendance.

On 14,727 Sundays during the fiscal year ending June 30 (statistics are that way), 1,462,296 men attended church services conducted by the Army's 137 chaplains. The rest of the 2 millions attended weekday meetings and services conducted by civilian clergy.

In most cases, services were held in chapels designed so that Protestant, Catholic and Jewish soldiers could worship under one roof. During maneuvers and on other occasions, open-air services were held. Public address systems and field organs were used at these times.

War Memorial Proposed

WASHINGTON—Senator Tydings of Maryland proposed in the Senate that a monument to the dead of the 29th Division be built on Federal ground here. He introduced a bill to that effect.

Capt. Richard C. O'Connell, Baltimore, national commander of the division's veterans, has authorized the local post to raise funds for the purpose. It was suggested that the site be somewhere near the District Memorial to World War Dead, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

3000 May Be Stationed At Savannah's City Airport

ATLANTA—There's a possibility that 300 men from Barksdale Field, La., may be transferred to Savannah's municipal airport next month. This was revealed by Col. L. H. Brereton, commanding officer of Barksdale Field.

He said that he had been unofficially informed that the 3rd and 27th Bombardment groups and the 35th air base group would be transferred. Seventy planes are attached to the three units. Col. Brereton added he understood the facilities at Barksdale will be devoted entirely to the training of new pilots.

Canada Has Tank Brigade

OTTAWA—Canada's first tank brigade has been organized at Camp Borden, Defense Minister James L. Ralston announced. A reserve of four battalions has also been formed and in the near future the brigade will become a division. These troops will be trained with a special tank built from parts now in commercial production for general industry. Thus they can be turned out quicker than the heavy tanks being made for active service.

Defense Training Put First

NEW YORK—Training for national defense will predominate all other activities in the New York evening trade schools during fall and winter, Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, announced. Classes will be adjusted to meet the needs of defense training. The schools will open Sept. 16. There will be afternoon sessions for the unemployed, evening sessions for the employed.

Squeaking, Rattling and Scraping Gears Indicate Mighty U. S. War Machine Underway and Gathering Speed

No matter what the horse power rating, any machine is likely to deteriorate when no current use is found for it. Last week there were strong indications that the mighty U. S. war machine, rated potentially highest of all machines, but designed only for defensive purposes, its makers declare, was underway and gathering momentum.

There have been the usual number of squeaks, rattles and groans indicating the long period of disuse since 1918, when the machine was retired "permanently" in a world made safe for democracy. It has appeared also that many of its parts needed replacement, whole sections had to be rebuilt and that the designers were not quite sure what it would look like when it received the final O. K. and rolled off the proving grounds ready for use.

It was increasingly certain that its owners would not balk at the cost of overhauling. Gallup polls have shown that the American people are thoroughly alarmed at the success of Adolf Hitler in Europe and the grave possibility that he might place a bloody period at the end of the British empire. They were overwhelmingly in favor of building a machine equal to any existing combination of foreign machines. Congress added five billion dollars to current appropriations bringing defense appropriations to a staggering 15 billions.

Hearkening to the man in the street, who does not want to fight, but fears a fight will be thrust upon him and desires to make the best of it, American leaders tried desperately to speed up the wheels of industry to place two new warships where there was but one overaged ship before.

With 67 vessels under construction out of a total of 84 authorized, Congress provided funds for 200 more. The first line of defense of the nation would be a first line of defense capable of meeting all comers on two oceans, Germany and Italy on the Atlantic and Japan on the Pacific.

ISLAND DEFENSES

To make assurance doubly sure, President Roosevelt closed a deal with England at bargain prices. For 50 overage destroyers, which Navy officials said were not needed for national defense, the U. S. received a string of naval bases reaching from Newfoundland through Bermuda, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad to British Guiana, some by lease for 99 years and others outright gifts from hard pressed Britain, grateful for U. S. friendship. The deal was hailed by the nation as the greatest horse trade since the Louisiana Purchase.

Thus to the Navy was added a steel ring of outer defenses which will give every American less to worry about in the darker days which seem to be coming, may give America precious time to work on her war machine.

So delighted and relieved were U. S. citizens that hardly a one bothered to remember that the horse trade is made less of a one-sided arrangement by the fact that the U. S. now assumes responsibility for patrol of British and French possessions in this hemisphere, thus releasing units of the British fleet for service in the war zone and at the same time provides a safe, second naval line of defense for Britain in case her beleaguered isles grow untenable and withdrawal of the grand fleet becomes necessary.

Like Winston Churchill, the great majority of the American people looked with favor on a mingling of American and British military affairs for mutual protection against the totalitarian powers.

Furthermore, there was soft whispering of a "deal" with Brazil for a naval and air base on the bulge which brings Africa close enough for discomfort. Coupled with the leased lands from Britain, the Brazilian base would go far toward permitting the U. S. to redeem her promises of protection to South America and incidentally make the Canal safer for Democrats and Republicans in the one remaining non-belligerent democracy.

CALLS THE GUARDS

President Roosevelt also took steps to strengthen America's second line of defense, the Army, by signing an order to call out the first increment of the National Guard, 60,500 men, the total to be swelled to 220,000 men by the first of the year.

The splendid, but small body of trained soldiers known as the Regular Army was expected soon to reach 300,000 with authorization to increase it to 375,000 as fast as men would volunteer. In the face of the approaching draft, volunteering was on the increase.

With the nucleus of thoroughly trained Regulars and partially train-

ed Guardsmen around which to organize and train a great land force, Army officials were working feverishly to perfect final plans for taking over the training of selected civilians who, it is expected, will be called to the colors for a year of training and service beginning Oct. 15. The Army contemplated training 3,600,000 Reserves by 1945 and hoped to finish the job before they were needed to repel an enemy.

Meanwhile the House wrangled over the phrasing of the draft bill, objecting mainly to the age range and a provision for taking over factories in case owners failed to give the War and Navy Departments the cooperation they expected.

Man-power there was in plenty, but materials to match the man-power were sadly lacking. There were not even sufficient cantonments to house properly the new recruits, Guards or selected men. In the far-flung posts of the Army, new buildings were being constructed, sites for new cantonments were being laid out and tent cities were being planned, but the most optimistic hardly expected that comfortable quarters would be ready for the great influx of citizen soldiers into the Regular Army.

HOME GUARD UNITS

The States began to worry at once about the calling of the National Guard outside their borders. They were mostly in favor of the move, feeling that it was better to send their sons to stop the enemy at the outer gates rather than to await him at their boundary lines. But they nevertheless felt the lack of civic protection which their Guardsmen afforded.

Home Guard units broke out over the country like a rash of the measles. Mostly with Legion backing but in some places, notably New York, with the backing of the Governor and other State leaders, the home guard units followed the same pattern as that of the British. Those who were for age or physique, likely to be barred from service on the as yet hypothetical front line, volunteered to drill and to form themselves into units for patrol of vital points.

So many had been organized by last week that there seemed some likelihood they might furnish enough man and woman power to replace the Guardsmen, soldier for soldier. These units might, in the face of threatened invasion by land, sea and air, be gathered under one head to give more unified and coherent opposition to an enemy.

Immediate threat, according to defense experts, would be sabotage. The hastily forming Home Guard units had as their first objective adequate protection of key industrial plants, public utilities and bridges.

British Praise American Planes After Bomber Returns With Nose Shot Off

LONDON—R. A. F. pilots are pretty fond of American-built planes, and the London Air Ministry is boasting of one, a Hudson bomber, that returned to its base of operation despite the fact that its nose had been shot off and all windows in the pilot's cabin blown out.

The plane was damaged during a spat with two German destroyers. The pilot sighted the ships near Denmark and proceeded with a dive bombing attack. The destroyers filled the air with anti-aircraft fire. In the words of the navigator, this is what happened:

"I was blown off my feet against the back of the cabin. We dived and I could see the ocean coming up nearer through the jagged edges of the fuselage in front.

"I struggled over to the pilot, who was lying on his back with his head outside the cabin through a hole where a window had been. I thought he was dead. I ordered the controls back but could not halt the dive so decided to go into the aft cabin to try to bail out.

"Then I found the door between the cockpit and cabin jammed. A shell splinter had taken off the handle. I went back to the pilot and found him helpless but alive.

"When the first blast of wind came in it blew everything out of the cockpit. It caught his helmet, which had acted like a parachute and pulled his head out the win-



Heartened by moves which pushed outward her sea frontiers, America last week began to have a comprehensive picture of her position in a new and warlike world. —Washington (D. C.) News

But Air Warning lookouts for outposts were also enrolled for service along the border and the coasts in case of need at some future and undesired time.

Germany's air power success on the continent stunned the American people. The first reaction was an immediate demand for thousands of planes, and a consequent demand for trained men to operate. For once, the problem of man-power seemed almost as complex as the problem of machine power. For aviators are not made over night.

STUDENT FLIERS TRAIN

To meet the demand for aviators, thousands of college students last week were taking primary air training in tiny 40 to 65 horsepower training planes owned by privately operated airports. So crowded were the schedules of the airports that private persons who wished to fly for the fun of it, had difficulty in finding instructor time.

The CAA was offering refresher courses to "retired" aviators so that they might be called into service as instructors.

Some advanced training was also being given in the privately owned airports. The Army did not supervise this training, but hoped to select from the graduates men well qualified to take the Army courses under Army instructors, thus shortening the time needed to turn out war fliers and making selection of student fliers a little more certain.

Complex as seemed the job of marshalling the military man-power of the country, the job of equipping that man-power was much more fraught with complexities.

Money there was available in ever-

increasing quantities, but the Congress, the National Defense commission and the American people were like a thirsty man on the desert with nothing to drink but a gold mine.

INDUSTRY SPEEDS

Factories had to be converted from producers of peacetime articles to makers of guns, planes, tanks, artillery, warships, and other materiel. New factories had to be built and old factories had to be expanded to three and four times their former size. Other factories were operating 24 hours a day in three shifts. There was no assurance to private capital that the frenzied preparation for war would continue and there was accordingly some fear that private capital would be left holding the bag.

In the manner of traders, the government threatened and cajoled, private capital made promises and muttered under its breath. Out of the bickering, however, it became clear that industry would do its best to arm the country and to make a fair profit for itself. The government appeared likely to keep a watchful eye on industry to prevent the taking of undue profits.

Outstanding battle of the week on this front was that of the House in attempting to eliminate or modify the Senate's amendment tacked on the draft bill to permit the taking over of any plants who failed to do right by the government in the process of arming for defense. The Senate had wanted it understood that capital as well as men were being drafted to the extent necessary to protect the nation.

WILLKIE SAYS "NO"

Presidential nominee Wendell Willkie and most of the newspapers in the land came out flatly against the "drafting of capital", saying that such a move would retard the arming of the nation.

Even with money available to purchase armament and industry willing to produce it there was a notable lack of skilled workers for the nation's factories. Paradoxical as it might seem, the scarcity of jobs which has plagued the nation since 1930 was now inverted and there was a scarcity of men to fill the jobs. The Army of the unemployed proved to be an Army of unemployables at least so far as the key defense jobs were concerned.

Last week the first groups of hastily trained men and women who had been attending technical schools financed by the government were about ready for "graduation". The CCC was hastening to modify its job training so as to furnish more men, more specifically trained for the jobs which were opening for youth. CCC leaders were talking about enlarging their central repair shop training facilities so as to train more mechanics and machine operators. The NYA was pointing its hundreds of thousands toward the defense industries and pouring more sums of money into the training.

And production in the greatest industrial nation on earth was beginning to show progress. Men began to talk confidently of reaching a production of 36,000 planes a year by the first of Jan., 1942. Contracts for 500 tanks, for 16,000 airplane engines, for 25 warships become commonplace items of news.

A common idea had swept the country and had brought the minds of most Americans into focus on one thing, national security by force arms. Minds not focused on one objective were in danger of being noted for observation of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents possible spies or saboteurs. By week, hundreds of factories, plants were being systematically combed for such enemies of the voluminous variety.

UNIFIES COUNTRY

When the President of the United States last week called upon the American people for unity and sacrifice for the common weal, the fell upon ears already eager to it. Organized labor, looking with wary eye at any attempt on the part of industry to wrest away hard-earned privileges in the name of "emergency", still found time to assure the nation that Labor would do its part in the common cause.

Last week, the U. S. military machine was in motion and gathering momentum, it is true. The nation was putting its shoulders to the creaky wheels for the long pull. But even the man in the street knew that it would be years before the machine could be streamlined, powered to in any way commensurately with the war machine which appears to threaten this country from across the Atlantic.

Defense Factories Are Moving out To The Sticks

NEW YORK—One of the new factors pointed out in the plan to move defense industries to rural areas is that in the near future expansion of plants will become necessary. Quick additions to present facilities in already crowded industrial areas would be difficult, even impossible.

There are other reasons, too. The East, factories are notoriously vulnerable to air attacks and is being taken into consideration choosing new factory sites in rural and suburban locations.

Leonard C. Yaseen, manager of the Fantus Factory Locating Service, here, said that vital defense plants are moving out to the sticks at an increasing rate. Changes of location are being made with Federal government approval and in some cases at government suggestion.

Yaseen said moving plants will give an impetus when the government clarifies tax schedules concerning construction of new plants and expansions.

N. J. Battery Troops Test Mines In New York Harbor

NEW YORK—Mines partially led with explosives were submerged in New York harbor for 48 hours of submarine mine service practice. Sgt. James A. Crichton of the Army Information service said the mines were loaded with about one-fifth of their regular charge.

Troops of Battery A, Second Coast Artillery, Ft. Hancock, N. J., who have been discharging submerged mines in dummy maneuvers, controlled and discharged the live mines in their first efficiency test.

Nighty Tank Corps Expected to Grow From 70th Battalion

“jouncin’, bouncin’ tanks!
they’re hotter’n all Hades,
I love ‘em more than
dies
gut-vibratin’
ulatin’
tanks.”

—Private Harmony

own on the hot sand flats of
Meade, Maryland, it is
ing cool. The wind sweeps
ff the sea and the treetops
y from it like pliant dancing
en. There’s a smell of wood-
e in the air, and it’s Autumn
n and you think of football and
ge chrysanthemums and hunters
ed caps.

at do not be deceived. Although
and October with their full aura
agic are coming again to this
of the scarred old earth, they’re
ing with them not football
as but games of war. There is
ation here for a game in which
players do not carry numbers
their backs, but on their bullets.
ame that makes men strong and
times as unemotional as steel
e, able to kill others and in turn
those who would kill them.

October is not bringing the kind
unting season that most men
y, but a grim chase in which
rabbit and the squirrel have no
where man is both pursuer and
ed, the harried victim of a
ly open season.

WILL GROW

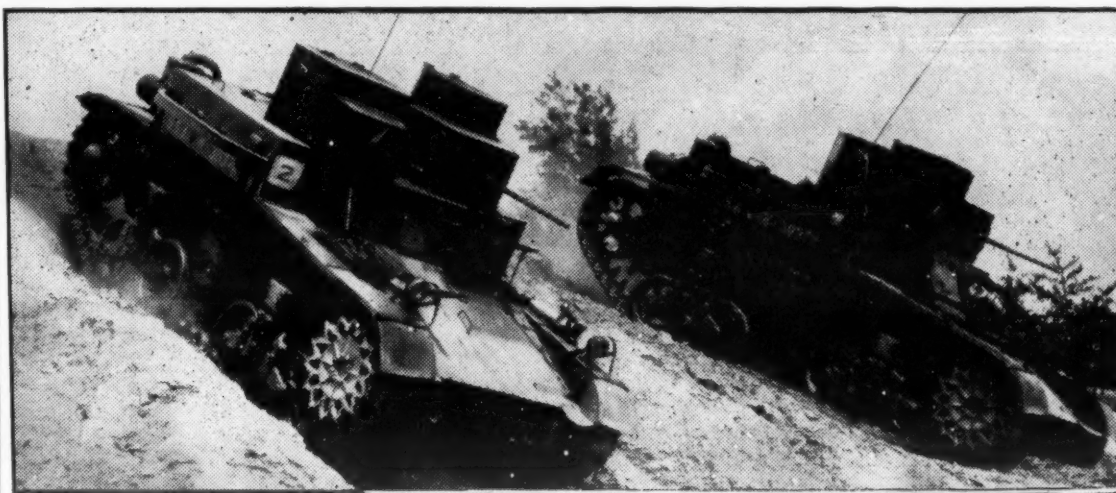
or this Autumn, the work of Fort
Meade and the little group of men
to make up the 70th Tank Bat-
talion, GHQ Reserve, is just begin-
ing. From the fort’s barracks, its
obby woods, its gravel flats and
fields, a large army of tank of-
ficers, tank crews, mechanics and
tenance men will grow. And
eday there will be 20 or 26 bat-
talion instead of the one here now,
than 1000 tanks instead of the
ing 20, 10,000 men instead of
present several hundred.

the enemy should one day cross
ocean and near our shores, the
on’s Capital would be defended
part by the men and tanks of
Fort Meade, less than an
’s drive from Washington. If the
y never come, that may some
be attributable to the fact that
Meade men and their fellow
ters throughout the country have
ed their bullet-spitting, obstacle-
hing monsters so deadly a
on that the enemy has decided
keep hands off.

in addition to its role of defender
Washington and Baltimore, Meade
ated to become a tank school, a
eus from which trained men will
ut to all sections of the country
rain others in the Martian myste-
ry of this “self-contained track-
ing vehicle” which is a weapon
self.

WLY FOUND

When the 66th Battalion and its
tanks quit Fort Meade this spring
headed for Fort Benning, Ga.,
future of this great Maryland
reservation looked dark. Then
new 70th Tank Battalion was
ned and came to Meade with its
near five companies in June. Its 20
become did not seem so impressive.
to prove older officers of the Third
rded in area hardly noticed the unit
all. But it is there, a baby, and
e going to grow into a big and



STEEL CAVALRY — In c
clanking, rattling charge, tanks
(above) of Company B, 66th
Armored Regiment (light)
plunge down a slope to engage
an “enemy” in recent maneu-
ers at Fort Meade, Md. (Left):
Tank soldiers are hardy and
tough. They have to be to take
the kind of punishment the
blitzkrieg buggies dish out. In
the picture Capt. Paul Chalmers
(third from left) of Company B
points out objectives on a map
for a group of tank command-
ers.

—Philadelphia Inquirer
(Picture Parade Section)

powerful giant with a war club of
steel.

If rearmament goes along as it
should, the present three companies
will expand into more companies and
the companies into battalions, many
of which will doubtless leave Mary-
land for other posts.

NO COMPARISON

When a new man comes to this
outfit he is told in plain language
what is expected of him.

“First, you’ve got to learn this,”
he is informed, “the Army of to-
day is not like the Army of a few
years ago. It’s going to be like no
army the world has ever seen, and
the men who are in it, especially
you men of the Tank Service, have
got to be made of sterner stuff than
men were made of before. You’ve
got to be hard enough to endure
just a little longer than the man
who is trying to beat you.”

“Inside yourself, you must be
tough—and don’t ever forget it.
Someday, if you’re any good at all,
you’re going to be a non-commis-
sioned officer, and you’re going to
command a tank and teach others
what you’ve learned. If you don’t
have the stuff in you that makes
a potential non-com, I don’t know
what good you are in the Army.”

At present there are only the 15-
ton light tanks (Model M2A2) at
the Fort, but these are sufficient
punishment for any man—inside or
out. Powered with 250-horsepower
radial airplane motors, the big
machines will pound forward upward
of 60 miles per hour, and at 15
miles per hour they will go over the
worst gullied terrain you ever saw.



Put these streamlined blitzkrieg
buggies alongside the World War
time 7½-ton Renaults. The old
jalopies had 60 horses under the
hood and struggled along at eight
miles per. A Garand rifle bullet
could pierce their armor as if it
were cardboard.

As one officer at the fort put it:
“about the only limit to what a
modern tank can do is the courage
of the driver.”

NEED MORE HANDS

When the driver is operating a
tank, even on modern roads, he
looks as though he is battling for his
life. He steers it by means of two
levers on each side of him and is
constantly shifting gears with a
clutch which seems to require the
strength of four men. Not only must
he work these gadgets, but at the
same time try to keep his balance
as the hurtling monster bashes him
about the narrow cockpit. Even with
his padded helmet he sometimes
emerges from even a moderate ride
with some cuts on his frame.

Plus sheer muscular ability, he
must have nerves that can stand the
intense heat, the roar of the motor
behind his head, the blating con-
cussion of bullets splattering against
the armor. In the new medium tanks
(30-ton) he will also have to handle

two machine guns fired from a push-
button on one of the steering levers.
The Army has not got around, as
yet, to fitting the driver up with
a couple more hands.

If the driver aspires to take on
more grief by becoming a sergeant,
his knowledge of mechanics must be
flawless. He must know every bolt,
gear, washer and wire in the tank’s
engine and be able to direct a hur-
ried take-down of the motor in the
field if anything goes wrong. More-
over, he must know at every minute
just what is happening in the big
motor by observing the instruments
on the panel at his right.

He must know how to read Army
maps, particularly those which have
been made by aerial photography. In
using them, he must be fully ex-
perience in reconnaissance and battle
tactics.

He must have an understanding of
radio. If he’s in the command tank,
he has to operate the transmitter
which sends orders through the re-
ceiving sets of the other tanks in
the company or platoon.

No mystery to the good tank man
are the firing parts of the “land
battleships”. A light tank has two
30-caliber machine guns, one of 50-
caliber. A 37-mm antiaircraft gun
can be mounted just outside the
(Continued on Page 10)

Fort Meade Needs Living Space to House Guard

FORT MEADE, Md.—In spite of
the teeming activity of organizing
and training a new and modern tank
Army for tomorrow’s possible war,
there is much at this Army post to
remind oldtimers of yesterday’s war.

There is a park of old Mark 5
and Mark 7 tanks of World War
vintage. Sixty-six giant monsters—
their caterpillar treads red-rusty,
their grey sides chipped; the red,
yellow and blue insignia of the
Tank Corps washed away to a mere
blur; their guns gone; their shell
boxes broken; only their enormous
outmoded engines cared for, oiled
and greased, but of no further use—
are there in a graveyard of tanks.

An old, tar-papered shack thrown
up in the emergency of 1917, is
still there. In it are quartered the
camp electrician and his family.

NEW BARRACKS

Not that things have not been
done to Fort Meade over the last
20-odd years. There are brick bar-
racks, capable of holding 1800 men.
There is a splendid post hospital
with 150 beds, a modern post head-
quarters, beautiful brick homes for
the officers and their families, some
slightly less beautiful brick homes
for the sergeants, and lots of tar-
paper shacks. And slightly, ever so
slightly, remodeled barrack huts of
1917 vintage for less lucky married
soldiers and camp-employed civilians.

Military authorities do not want to
talk about improvements, troop
movements, and such, and those at
Fort Meade are no different from
others. But the present military com-
plement is made up of the 70th
Medium-Tank Battalion, an antitank
battalion, both making about 800
men, 400 officers and men of the
quartermaster corps, engineers, sig-
nallers, etc. On the construction pro-
jects list released by the War De-
partment, Fort Meade is down as a
1500-man recruit reception center.

HOMES OF FATHERS

If—there is nothing official about
this so far, but it is generally con-
cluded—the 29th Division go into
Meade this fall, there will have to
be an awful lot of immediate scur-
rying done to accommodate 9141
men, which is the present strength,
and the additional 3869 men needed.

The camp covers ten square miles
of ground. There is plenty of room
for one division; you could get two
divisions in there. But according to
one officer who ought to know, it
might take three months of hard
work to shape up Fort Meade for a
division.

Construction is going ahead now
on twenty seven 125-men units.
These have concrete foundations,
thereby differing from the 1917
huts. Outside of that, there will be
little difference. They will be com-
pleted in a few weeks’ time and
will take care of 3375 citizen
soldiers.

There are huts at Fort Meade
which, in addition to the new ones,
could just about hold General Reck-
ord’s division. They are those which
once housed the fathers of many of
the boys who are now members of
the 29th.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

Material from “The Army of the
United States”, prepared by the war
department and published by the
Government Printing Office.)

The Organized Reserves form one
of the major components of the
Army of the United States. They
consist of all units allocated locally
for wartime mobilization, which in a
national emergency will be filled with
personnel of the Army of the United
States from various sources. In time
peace, personnel of the Regular
Army, the Officers’ Reserve Corps,
the Enlisted Reserve Corps are
assigned to units of the Or-
ganized Reserves.

MOST OFFICERS

The Officers’ Reserve Corps con-
sists of citizens who receive military
training through correspondence
courses, periodic attendance at meet-
ings, and occasional periods of active duty
training camps. They are prepared
to take up such training to take up
duties in the Army in the event
of national emergency.

It is the largest body of potential
wartime officers in the military
forces of the country. In time of peace
its members hold commissions in the
various arms and services as Reserve
officers. They may be called to active
duty in peace or war, but in peace-
time, or when there is no emergency,
may be called upon to perform “ex-
tended” active duty (for more than
two weeks) only with their own con-
sent. The Officers’ Reserve Corps still
contained on June 30, 1939, about
14,000 members who had seen ser-
vice in the World War.

MAJORITY R.O.T.C. GRADS

The great majority, however, have
come among the graduates of the
Reserve Officers’ Training Corps and
Citizens’ Military Training Camps
since the World War, and from men
with special knowledge commissioned
to give the Army the advantage of
their abilities in time of war. A small
number of citizens are enrolled as
members of the Enlisted Reserve
Corps.

The O. R. C. is the source from
which about 4500 Government em-
ployees are drawn for the Civilian

Conservation Corps as commanders
at CCC camps, and assistants to of-
ficers of the Regular Army in the
administration of the CCC at district
and higher headquarters. Certain
second lieutenants of the O. R. C.
are selected to compete for commis-
sions in the Regular Army through
a year of active training and com-
petitive examinations under the Thom-
son Act. Other Reserve lieutenants
come into the Regular Army by qual-
ifying for Air Corps and Medical De-
partment commissions.

About two-thirds of the O. R. C.
are assigned to regiments and to
other Reserve units throughout the
United States. Others, mainly officers
of junior rank, are assigned to Regu-
lar Army units. Still others have
special assignments in line with their
special capacities in civil life so that
the most can be made of these abili-
ties in time of war. Many of these
officers are assigned to recruiting,
supply and training duties, and to
other agencies which must become
effective at once in raising and main-
taining our wartime Army, and
therefore constitute a first priority

for mobilization, when it is necessary.

SOME IN ARMY

On June 30, 1939, the total num-
ber of Reserve Officers eligible for
assignment, active duty and promo-
tion was 104,575. Of these, about 65
percent were assigned to units of
the Organized Reserves and about
25 percent to units of the Regular
Army.

The O. R. C. has for its main pur-
pose the provision of officers for the
Army of the United States as it rap-
idly expands upon the outbreak of
war. It forms a large immediately
available source of officers trained
for this purpose. In any major war
the Army will require many more
officers than it will have available
in its several components. Therefore,
large numbers of additional officers
would have to be trained after war
began. These will be selected for
training from the ranks of the war-
time Army and from civil life, and
will be commissioned on the basis
of proved ability to qualify for war-
time command. In the meantime,
however, the members of the O. R. C.
will become commanders and staff

officers in the units first enlarged to
war strength in all components.

SUMMARY

Thus the immediate need for
trained officers is likely to be so pres-
sing in any major war that the ser-
vices of Reserve officers may be
required at once for active duty with
other units. So far as is practicable
these officers will be released from
their initial duties in time to join
the original units for mobilization.

The three components of the Army
of the United States—the Regular
Army, the National Guard, and the
Organized Reserves—on June 30,
1939, numbered 493,439. A year
later expansion had brought the fig-
ure to 585,000. Today it is close
to 775,000.

In 1939, the Regular Army had
187,886, officers and men, the Na-
tional Guard 197,924, and the Or-
ganized Reserves 107,629, including
3,054 enlisted men. In peace, these
three form an efficient framework
capable of rapid expansion if war
should come.

(Next Week: The Arms)

Close Order Drill Is Thing of the Past And So Is the Old-Fashioned Squad

The dirt behind the ears, after a hard day's march, is about all that's left of the old-style infantryman. A buck private of 1917 vintage wouldn't recognize this new—yet forever old—outfit.

In 20-odd years, the solid, down-to-earth service branch with the blue hat cords has seen startling changes, and old topkicks must be very downcast in whatever part of heaven—or the other place—is reserved for them.

The old close-order drill, at which World War recruits used to sweat and be cursed eight hours a day, is nearly extinct. It is preserved only in some fancy Regular Army garrisons which go in for show and historical curiosities. The younger generals have somehow reached the conclusion that a "squad left", no matter how harshly barked or deftly executed, never killed a single enemy.

WHAT, NO PIVOT?

The squad of eight men with a corporal in command and a first-class private on the other end of the front rank is no more. A squad may be anything from eight to 12 men, depending on its function in battle. It may be commanded by a sergeant, a corporal or two or three corporals. It no longer moves on a fixed pivot, so that "squads left" and all the other old commands no longer have any meaning. It is spread out in a single line. Three squads make a platoon, which explains the fact that soldiers no longer march in files of four but in files of threes.

About the only old commands left are "right face", "left face", and "forward march". There is no chance of getting all messed up in these movements. The rawest recruit can become as proficient as he need be in a few weeks, at the most.

Fancy stuff like close order drill has been on the decline for years. The new generation of professional military men believe it belongs only on the parade ground, if it belongs at all.

HERD INSTINCT WRONG

Nevertheless, the old drill had considerable value, they say, when you come to think of it. It produced a certain close feeling among the men. It provided good shows. It promoted discipline in ranks and this quality carried over into other activities. It made the soldier a better and cleaner man all around.

But then, some experts say, the old drill may have been psychologically wrong. Men seem to have a natural herd instinct, and the squad tactics tended to intensify it. It was sometimes hard to make a transition from close order to extended order drill. The open order, of course, was intended for actual fighting so that the enemy was not offered a mass target.

Many experts have noticed that men trained in close order have difficulty staying apart. They seem to feel instinctively that there is safety in being in touch with each other. Which, of course, is all wrong.

Army Eleven Begins Season's Training At West Point

WEST POINT—Despite war, conscription or national defense, the Army football squad is getting ready for a tough season. Beginning its training at the Military Academy, the players looked upon their 1940 schedule as the most difficult in 12 years.

Sixty-six hopefuls reported for the initial training session. Eight of last year's starters, including Harry Stella, 1939 captain, were among the missing. Graduation claimed all but Bill Gillis, center and this year's captain; Ray Murphy, Guard, and Ted Brown, blocking back. Johnny Hatch and Ken Due, backfield aces, are also in this year's line-up.

Army's hopes of victory over such elevens as Cornell, Harvard, Notre Dame, Navy, Princeton have been further stimulated by the wealth of material available from last year's plebe squad, which lost only to Fordham freshmen.

The cadets will open their season at West Point October 5 against Williams.

Nothing To Worry About

LANSING, Mich. — National Guardsmen of Michigan, when called for active duty, may leave for training camps free of worry about debt foreclosure. The Michigan Defense Council has planned a program designed to assist militiamen who may find it difficult to continue time-payments on homes, furniture, autos and other property while on active duty.

Defense Group Plans Construction of Tin Smelters

WASHINGTON—An early move toward establishment of tin smelters in the United States was expected following a disclosure that three of the Western hemisphere's leading producers of this strategic material—all Bolivians—will confer here this week with defense officials.

It is probable that Edward R. Stettinius Jr., materials coordinator of the National Defense commission, will take part in the discussion.

Because this country must rely on foreign smelters for 99 per cent of its refined tin, defense officials consider the establishment of smelters in the U. S. of prime importance.

At present there is only one commercial tin ore smelter of any size in the Western hemisphere, and that is in Argentina.



Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, takes time to compliment soldiers of Troop E, 105th Cav., Wisconsin Guardsmen. The Chief is shown telling Troop Commander Lieut. Robert N. Dobbins (center) and Lieut. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Second Army Commander (right) that the "most intensively active and alert troops" he observed during a tour of Second Army maneuvers were the group at right, who spent the night in a culvert.

—Acme Photo

Army Organizes Air Warning Service To Man Border and Coast Outposts

"Flash, operator, flash! Hello—a coupla squadrons of big bombers, going southwest they were. About twice as high as Moon mountain—mmm—, 8000 feet. Wait a miunte, there goes another bunch, my wife says!"

In those exciting words we have a fragmentary sample of the elementary workings of a vast air raid warning system proposed by the United States Army and tried out during the recent war maneuvers in New York state—a system in which the farmer, his wife and children, and even his dog have been enlisted in a modern Paul Revere set-up that will stretch south and west from New England for 2000 miles.

It is a volunteer service organized under direction of the air defense command and one in which many thousands of civilians sooner or later will be giving a part of their time. They may spend thousands of waiting hours in the open country for the chance to contribute a dozen words to national defense.

America is copying closely the tightly keyed system which has been perfected in England and is proving much harder for Germany to crack than the French resistance was.

In the far more extensive areas of the United States a far-flung network of civilian listening and observation posts are held to be vital to air defense.

These volunteer posts occupy the most remote and quiet spots in the border country where the only sounds to interfere with the detection of planes are caused by wind and rain.

GET FREQUENT CALLS

When the system had its first test in northern New York, there were 900 warning calls within three hours. New York was under theoretical attack by nine ranging squadrons that sent cows plunging in the meadows, dogs barking on the hills, and 400 civilian observers scurrying for telephones.

The preview of the air warning service was arranged to test methods of communication and reporting which will be put into service in New England immediately, and even-

tually extend as far west as Duluth and as far south as the Virginia coast. New England is the spearhead of the United States, thrust out in the direction from which attacks by air would cover the shortest course from Europe, over the northern circle extending across Newfoundland and Canada.

Curiosity as to the need for the warning services as far west as Minnesota brings the explanation from Army authorities that attacks might conceivably originate from Canadian soil, and that important points are exposed along the border, particularly the Soo locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., through which practically all the iron ore for the Pittsburgh and Youngstown industrial area is carried. Destruction of the Soo locks would cripple the nation's steel industry.

4000 ALREADY RECRUITED

That is why more than 4000 have been recruited for the Air Warning Service and other volunteers are being assigned to posts as fast as they can be set up. The posts are a few miles apart and extend in a band roughly 100 miles in depth. Volunteers promise to serve from two to eight hours a day, depending on the number available to man each post.

A post may be any exposed spot with available telephone and enough people with the sacrificial spirit. The usual crew consists of 14 persons, with a chief observer and assistant chief.

The New York area is so completely covered with posts that the Army felt confident enough to invite fake calls—even urging people to put in false air alarms in an effort at confusing the operators at headquarters.

But, although a few such calls were recognized, probably as many

as any fifth column operators would have been able to put through, they were practically lost in the mass of authentic and concise reports that filled the wires.

Only 37 seconds were needed to complete the average warning message, and that figure should be cut to 10 seconds with a little practice. Stuttering boy scouts and an excitable farmer, who hung up after the laconic comment that he "just saw three planes over the railroad track," caused brief delays.

FARMERS COOPERATE

More than 100 toll lines were rigged for the experiment, but most of the watchers depended on whatever form of party-line-with-a-crank-to-turn happened to hang on the wall beside the what-not.

At the other end of the system, when a permanent headquarters is set up it should resemble an oversized fire alarm signal room with huge maps and boards covered with colored lights.

The first warning of approaching planes is the word "flash," stuttered into the ear of the local telephone operator right in the middle of a party line discussion of Mrs. So-and-so's new fall coat.

That is the signal for her to plug in toll service to the alarm headquarters, where an Army man replies, "40—Bertha—seven." He is not being fresh—just recognizing the corner of his big map from which the alarm is originating.

The huge topographical map is divided into squares. The vertical lines are numbered, but the horizontal lines have names, like "Bertha" or "Clarence," which are

Tanks

(Continued on Page 9)

turret in place of one machine gun. Each member of the four-man crew, including the driver, has a 45-caliber pistol.

SERGEANT'S GOOD

All of these weapons the good tank sergeant must know how to use, and with the greatest accuracy. He must know how to direct the fire of all of them at once, and he must be able to take them apart, clean and perhaps repair them at regular intervals. If the tank is disabled in action, he must lead his men out of the tank and either aid them to find cover or to keep on fighting from the ground. The guns can be dismounted and set up on tripods. A tank is considered too good a target for enemy artillery to allow for safe habitation once its forward motion is stopped.

All of these things go into the making of a good tank commander of any rank. But at Fort Meade at least they are training the crews under the assumption that they themselves will be in command of their own tanks someday, and it is expected that their knowledge and efficiency is potentially not inferior to the men above them.

What is important today is how long will it take to train the thousands of near supermen to operate the vast number of tank battalions the United States may have to depend upon to help defend its shores?

The answer is somewhat a matter of dispute. Capt. Charles Howard of Company B, in the Fort Meade tank

Statue of Stonewall Jackson Dedicated In Virginia

MANASSAS, Va.—An equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson was dedicated at impressive exercises in the town of Manassas, Va., today. Governor Price took part. The statue was erected on the same hillside where Stonewall Jackson achieved the first series of brilliant victories which were destined to place him as a great military leader in the history of the South.

In lauding the military achievements of Gen. Jackson, referring to him as "one of the greatest of the Anglo-Saxon race," Governor Price said, "We are letting the world know that we are ready to take the challenge of arbitrary power, ready to give our all in defense of that freedom for which our fathers so often fought in days gone by."

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, historian and editor of the Richmond Leader, in an address declared the life of Gen. Jackson would be as a model for the young men today. He asserted the accomplishments of Gen. Jackson were the result of sudden inspiration rather than of careful study and discipline.

Gen. Jackson received the "Stonewall" from Gen. Bernard Bee of South Carolina, who, in attempting to rally the Confederate troops, referred to Gen. Jackson as "standing like a stone wall."

The statue depicts Gen. Jackson astride his horse, "Old Sorrell," facing the same direction in which the General received the charge from the Northern Army under Gen. McDowell.

Dignitaries who participated in the dedication ceremonies included 90-year-old State Senator Henry Wickham and State Senator John Rust. Honor guests were former Confederate soldiers: J. A. Spicer, 96, and Robert C. 96.

easy to say on the phone with garbling.

The last number refers to the cific warning post, which makes one of several in its local square.

When the army operator has signified that he knows where an alarm is coming from, all he has to do is write down the information tumbling out of the telephone. excited observer is supposed to the type and number of planes, time and direction of their pass and their altitude if he is able to estimate it.

Farmers, who are often restless in their enthusiasm for new-fangled government experiments, and especially so after chasing troops of their mowing, have got beyond luke-warm stage and are beginning to be enthusiastic about the scheme. They are offering their best men for emergency landing fields, even going to the extreme, in case of offering to paint the back of their barns to look like a landing field for friendly pilots.

unit, thinks capable tank crews, even sergeants, can be turned in several months. He reports men were so trained within months this year at Fort Benning.

TANKS GET YOU

Captain Howard, however, been working with tanks for years to reach the perfection characterizing his operation of vehicles. He started when World War tanks were still in active use, and grew up with the new speed juggernauts as they gradually developed and put service.

"There's something about that gets you," he said. "It's sound funny, but I know that tank commanders are never any pier than when they're in their driving or directing the driver's gunners. You get so that the heat and bumps don't bother a bit. One of the best tank drivers I ever knew would never drive in an automobile because he didn't like anything but a tank."

Despite the warlike attitude at Fort Meade, there is probably an officer who won't tell you he is a pacifist. He will say he has no stomach whatsoever for getting killed if the danger of such an honorably avoided. There is also one who won't fight to the ditch if ordered to.

But these tank men of Fort Meade confident as they are in their pons, have a theory of their about the future. It is something like this:

"Give us a little time, some tanks and men—and then it will be a sap that picks a fight with

Army Quiz

This is a little different; it's all in having your drill terms fixed in your mind. Eighty is a good score, 50 not so good. Score 10 for each correct answer.

A command is revoked with the words: "Fall out", "Stand at ease", "At ease", "Resume position", "To the rear, march."

Following are a number of rest commands. One of them doesn't belong in there. Which is it? At ease, Rest, Parade rest, Stand at ease, Fall out.

Your right foot is in place. You are silent, but can move within limits. What's your position? At ease, Standing at ease, Parade rest, Dismissed.

You're in the same position as before, but you are allowed to talk. What would you call that? At ease, Parade rest, At ease, Stand at ease, Dismissed.

Upon command, you executed about face, took one full step in new direction, and remained in vicinity. What was the command? At ease, Dismissed, Rest, About face, Backward march.

You did exactly the same thing, but you were permitted to leave the unit. What's the command for that? About face, Leave ranks, Dismissed, Fall out, Rest.

In what cadence is "Left face", "Right face", etc., executed? Double time, Regular time, Slowly, Quick time, Your time.

The two cadences used in marching are "Quick time" and "Double time." How fast is quick time—per minute? 10 steps, 120 steps, 108 steps, 80 steps, 96 steps.

And double time? 80 steps, 160 steps, 220 steps, 140 steps.

When you step off, the left foot always planted first, except in one maneuver. What is it? Backward march, Right oblique, Right step, Right shoulder arms, Left time.

(Answers on page 12)

MY AIR FIELDS LOCALE

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—Three S. Army air fields are the locales of a motion picture, "I Want Wings," now being filmed by Paramount. The fields: Randolph, Kelly and Brooks.

Shooting at Randolph has already started with Paul Mantz photographing Army formations and other training activities. The first Army officer named for a part in the film is Capt. Frank Sprague, commander of the 1st stage, Randolph Field, who will play himself. Players taking the lead roles are Ray Milland, William Holden, Brian Donlevy and Constance Moore.

BUYERS GUIDE

CAMERAS & EQUIPMENT

Central Camera Co., 30 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HANDICRAFT SUPPLIES

Yellowcrafters, Inc., 4 Stanhope St., Boston, Mass.

16MM SOUND FILMS

Films Incorporated, 30 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. World's largest 16-mm sound film library. Over 500 selections to choose from, new major productions added weekly. Write for catalogue.

16MM SOUND FILM SERVICE

Valter O. Gutlohn, Inc., 15 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y. Current release Major and Independent programs. Write for new illustrated catalogue and full details.

LEATHERCRAFT SUPPLIES

Osborn Brothers, 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Brig. Gen. Harcourt Hervey, commanding the 40th Division, pauses during maneuvers to snatch a bite out of an Army mess kit. The 40th headquarters were at Grand Mound, Calif.

—Los Angeles Times Photo

Pacific Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

Representative Kramer of California urged that the U. S. negotiate with Mexico for establishment of naval and air bases on the coast of Lower California, pointing out that they would give insurance against the possibility of invasion from that direction.

But the Navy, in the meanwhile thought of bases off shore, granted contracts to five companies to construct \$30,000,000 worth of air bases and defense structures on the far away islands of Oahu, Wake and Midway, granted a contract for \$5,000,000 more to begin work on an underground fuel storage project adjacent to Pearl Harbor Navy Yard in Hawaii.

Perhaps, it was a coincidence, but talk of early seizure of the Netherlands East Indies by Japan died down to a whisper. Japan softened its ultimatum to French Indo-China and began to mutter about a British-American Axis in the Orient.

Conscription

(Continued from Page 1)

carried on meanwhile and the number recruited to be subtracted from the number required under the draft.

A similar amendment offered in the Senate was defeated by the narrow margin of two votes. The conference may strike it out.

Since registration and other activities connected with the draft may be carried on at once, the "delay" amendment will not necessarily delay the country 60 days in getting the selected men into uniform.

A third major point of difference to be ironed out by the conference is the "draft-industry" amendment inserted at the last moment into the Senate bill. The House pointedly ignored seizure of industry in its version of the bill. But a sharp controversy rose on the floor concerning this Senate provision. Wendell Willkie voiced opposition to it from the field, but later modified his remarks to give guarded approval to "some plan" of drafting industry as well as man power.

The Senate bill permitted the government to seize plants which retarded the Defense program, paying the owners a fair price for them, the plants to be government owned from that date.

SOFTEN INDUSTRY-DRAFT

House leaders predicted that the compromise would soften the proviso to permit the government to take over and operate the plants in case of need but the present owners would retain title and receive a fair rental, providing, however, that the owners might be found guilty of felony and sent to prison for not

These Guards Have Been Called:

Here is a list of National Guard units called up under the order of President Roosevelt and the point at which they will be trained:

44th Division, less 44th Tank Company, New York and New Jersey—Camp Dix, N. J.
30th Division, less 30th Tank Company, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia—Camp Jackson, S. C.
45th Division, less 15th Tank Company, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado—Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

41st Division, less 41st Tank Company, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Wyoming—Fort Lewis, Wash.

197th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), New Hampshire—Camp Hulen, Tex.

198th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Delaware—Camp Upton, N. Y., later Savannah, Ga.

202d Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Illinois—Ft. Bliss, Tex.

203d Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Missouri—Camp Hulen, Tex.

211th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Massachusetts—Camp Hulen, Tex.

213th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Pennsylvania—Virginia Beach, Va., later Savannah, Ga.

251st Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), California—Ventura, Cal., later March Field, Cal.

244th Coast Artillery (155 mm gun), New York—Virginia Beach, Virginia.

more than 5 years or fined not more than \$50,000.

Minor differences included a proviso by the House for a maximum of 1,000,000 men liable for military training under the bill at one time, the Senate having set the limit at 900,000 men.

Bitter controversy raged over the Fish amendment. Opponents of the amendment said that an intensive campaign for volunteers would fill the streets with marching men carrying banners and slogans; fill the theaters with four-minute speakers; mobilize girls to shame young men into volunteering; cause people to slur, insult and intimidate youths who had good reason for not enlisting.

At least one fist fight occurred on the floor during the stormy discussions. Representative Sweeney tangled with his confrere, Vincent, when the word, "traitor" was hurled. House members called each other "cowards" and near the end of the session, an amendment was defeated which would have caused all members of Congress under 65 to register for the draft.

Under present plans of the Army, registration would take place Oct. 15.

U. S. Army's Old Tanks May Be Given To Canada for Training, Say Marshall, LaGuardia

WASHINGTON — Starting with obsolete tanks, the U. S. is considering sending "important" quantities of war material to Canada, it was revealed following a conference of the U. S.-Canada Joint Defense Board.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the board, told newsmen it would be safe to assume that this government is discussing the question.

Gen. George C. Marshall gave weight to this hint by telling his press conference that the Army is "favorably considering" release of several hundred World War tanks to Canada.

Neither the Army chief nor the New York mayor mentioned what Canada might offer in return, but military authorities were quick to suggest that this country could use bases along Canada's Pacific coast and land right of way between the northwestern states and Alaska.

General Marshall said the U. S. Army is forbidden by law to use the tanks, a number of which are at Fort Meade, Md., where they have been abandoned. An Act of Congress forbids the Army to spend money for gasoline or repairs of World War motorized equipment.

USELESS FOR WAR

Both light and medium weight, their speed is only 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour, making them unsuitable for modern warfare. Canada could use them for training purposes.

Gen. Marshall said the tanks can be released to Canada by the Secretary of War under authority permitting sale of obsolete equipment.

The Army is acquiring a "pretty fair force" of modern high speed tanks, meanwhile, Gen. Marshall said. Work has already begun on an experimental "mobile fortress," a tank equal in weight to the mon-

sters Germany hurled across France, he disclosed. Emphasis in tank procurement, he added, will be on light and medium models.

TWO NEWFOUNDLAND BASES

Mayor LaGuardia, who lunched with the President, said the next meeting of the defense board would take place Monday in Washington, lasting perhaps two days.

It is a safe assumption, LaGuardia said, that two bases will be located in the Newfoundland territory the United States acquires under the destroyer-bases deal with Britain.

A 10-man board of United States Naval and Army experts arrived Thursday at Bermuda and promptly began surveying sites for bases.

Mayor LaGuardia told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the Federal Government should set up a "Home Guard" in the interest of national defense. The Government should equip such a force, he said.

Earn this Watch FREE!

Make steady profits weekly in spare time. Plymouth offers Army men necessary requisite, dependable time. **SEND FOR FREE CATALOG OF ELGIN, WALTHAM, BULOVA,** and other nationally advertised watches—also information as to how you, too, can make extra money and get your special bonus watch FREE.

Plymouth Jewelry Exchange
163 Canal St., New York, N. Y.

Sensational SHOE STYLE

Short men look surprisingly tall in these new amazing shoe styles. Largest in direct-selling shoe line for men and women sent FREE by leading manufacturer to salesmen. Good pay every day. No experience needed. Low money-saving prices. Send no money — just write for big shoe sales outfit — FREE! **MAJOR SHOE MFG. COMPANY** Dept. 15-14 Chicago, Ill., Wis.

FREE SUITS and GIFTS

AS BONUS PLUS BIG PROFITS

Selling your friends fine quality, individually made to measure suits and overcoats, at amazing New LOW PRICES. No Extra Charge for latest Swing and Sport Styles. No Experience Necessary. Send for FREE Selling Outfit and FREE SUIT BONUS and other BONUS Offers.

JAY ROSE & CO. 330 S. Wells, Dept. D-9 Chicago, Ill.

WITH EVERY ROLL

2 full sets of prints, OR 1 set and 2 enlargements. Credit on bad negatives. Postage paid, for... **25c**

SKYLAND STUDIOS
P. O. Box 411 Asheville, North Carolina

Classified Ad Section

STAMPS

1500 mixed foreign stamps, .50; 500 mixed U. S. stamps, .25; 1000 different stamps, \$1.00. Write for my bargain approval sheets. W. M. Waugh, 2400 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

OWN A HOME in Zephyr Hills, the friendly, progressive veterans community in Florida. Your choice of 100 homesites, \$50 each, easy terms. Near schools, churches, stores. Deed direct from City of Zephyr Hills. Write for full details. B. F. Parsons, Director of Publicity Commission, Zephyr Hills, Florida.

PHOTO FINISHING

TWO 5x7 and 8 prints, 25c. Pacific Photo Service, Bx 3753, Portland, Ore.

COLOR: 1 tinted 5x7, 1 untinted, 8 prints 25c. RICHtone, Bx. 35G, Culver City, Calif. "Nation's Film Capital."

2 PRINTS each neg. 25c. Reprints 2c. Filmdom Co. Sta. H-5070 Portland, Ore.

PHOTO FINISHING

THE MODERN FINISHERS, ST. PAUL, MINN., are the outstanding finishers in America for low prices, fast service, and bright guaranteed neverfade pictures. Roll developed, 8 Moderntone prints, 20c. Roll developed, 16 Moderntone prints, 25c. Moderntone reprints, 2c each; 16 for 25c. Vouchers to apply on enlargements. 35 MM, 36 exposures, developed fine grain, one each enlarged, \$1.00.

GENUINE VELOX FADELESS SUPER-TONE PRINTS. 20 reprints 25c, 100 or more 1c each. Roll developed, 2 sets prints and 2 professional enlargements 25c. Fast seven-hour service. Kelly Studio, AT 2, Sweetwater, Tex.

ROLL dev. 2 sets prints 25c Bee Film Co., Sta. H, Bx 5062, Portland, Ore.

20—REPRINTS—25c
100 REPRINTS, \$1.00
Films Developed, 2 prints each negative, 25c

PHOTOSNAPS
KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI

U. S. Gets "Tough" On Japanese Aggression

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned Japan that if it persisted in its move to annex French Indo-China, "the effect upon American opinion would be unfortunate."

Administration leaders saw in this an indication that the United States will rely on its new bases in the Atlantic to play a bolder hand in the far East. They predicted the edge of American attitude toward Japan will grow keener in direct proportion to the strengthening of Atlantic defenses.

At the same time, Secretary Hull reaffirmed this country's intention to patrol the Shanghai International Settlement with Marines. British troops evacuated this sector several weeks ago and Japanese spokesmen have made repeated demands that the Japs be allowed to take over all defense sectors there.

Backing up Mr. Hull's firmness of tone was the surprise arrival in Shanghai of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

Perhaps as a result of all this, Japan softened its tone Friday toward Indo-China. French informants in Hanoi, the capital, said the Japanese had now presented a "modified ultimatum." This, it was reported, demanded only certain "military facilities", in place of the original demands for the use of Haiphong as a naval base and the right to transport Japanese troops over the Indo-China railway to invade China.

The Tokio press saw in Secretary Hull's warnings an indication that America and Britain were going to join hands in action, and called upon the Japanese to be prepared. The fact Britain had leased Atlantic bases to the U. S. for 50 destroyers was taken as an indication that similar action would be taken to obtain bases in the Pacific next.



GIVEN NEW RANK—Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges (left), commanding the Fifth corps area was promoted to the grade of major general Sept. 1, at Fort Hayes, Columbus, O. The oath is shown being administered by Capt. R. H. Dunlap, assistant adjutant general of the Fifth corps area.

Hodges Promoted

WASHINGTON—Effective Sept. 1, Brig. Gen. Campbell Blackshear Hodges has been promoted to Major General. Hodges graduated from West Point in 1903.

He served in the military expedition to Vera Cruz; took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Le Mans, World war; served as military attaché to Portugal and Spain; was military aide to Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt; and later commanded the 14th Inf. in Panama.

In June, 1940, he assumed command of the 5th Corps Area, where he is at present stationed. He holds the Distinguished Service medal, Spanish Cross of Military Merit, Morocco Peace Medal and Roumanian Order of the Star (Commander).

Guardsmen Face 2 Months "Hardening" Routine Before Tackling Real Problems

Two Girls Rejected When They Try To Join Army

LOS ANGELES—Anything can happen in the City of the Angels, and usually does.

Latest is the attempt of two patriotic girls to join the Army, only to be told that "most" soldiering jobs are only for men.

That was the word that went out to Miss Jacqueline Miller and her sister Ruth of Hollywood, who sought to enlist in the nation's defense forces.

Jacqueline, 19, and her 18-year old sister, wrote to the U. S. Army recruiting office here stating they were two unemployed girls who would like to join the Army or Navy.

But, in a reply that the girls said was "disappointing", Major Alberto E. Merrill, USA, retired, acting head of the bureau, said:

"I am just awfully sorry that we have no opening for girls in the Army at present. Most Army jobs are strictly for men."

U. S. Army Preparing New Dictionary of Foreign Terms

NEW YORK—"Tiene Pan?" If you can't translate that into English, don't worry. You may find out that it means in the new dictionary of foreign terms that the War Department is putting out in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Russian. And you may not.

The handbook is being compiled jointly by the Army's intelligence division and the WPA. Major Arthur Vollmer, who's directing the project says it is intended as an aid "in keeping military services up to date on foreign developments in strategy, tactics, techniques and materials."

Major Vollmer added that it will not only serve as help in the "interrogation of military prisoners, but also in deciphering captured documents, radiograms, enemy newspapers and periodicals."

Getting out this dictionary of foreign terms is no indication that "the United States is preparing to fight any particular nation merely because we are including that language in the dictionary."

(For those who can't rest until "Tiene pan?" is translated, allow us. It's Spanish for "Have you bread?")

Americans Land In England Ready to Fight

A NORTH BRITISH PORT—Hundreds of Americans in the Canadian uniform crowded around U. S. correspondents upon landing here and demanded to know how "the Yanks are making out."

But their first question was, "Where are we?" Their destination had not been revealed to them. All they knew was that it was somewhere in England. Then they shouted all at once:

"Tell the folks back home we're here and feeling fine!"

BLACK WATCH IS 40% AMERICAN

Although the majority of Americans in the Canadian Black Watch came from the eastern seaboard, the outfit's great fighting name had brought men from as far as Florida and California.

U. S. Ships Guard Greenland, N. Y. Paper Says

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn Eagle says four heavily armed Coast Guard vessels manned by 500 men have established a protective patrol over Greenland's cryolite mines, the world's only source of the important mineral used in refining aluminum.

Coast Guard headquarters in Washington said Greenland activities of its cutters were restricted to ferrying food and supplies to the natives, in place of Danish expeditions which had ended with Germany's annexation of Denmark.

Eke Brun, governor of Greenland, said that he had been in New York since July 9 for the specific purpose of marketing cryolite. He said that Greenland had recently bought guns from the United States, but added:

"We do a lot of hunting in Greenland."



—Thomas in Detroit

Hitler's Mother Goose

Ten little countries feeling very Adolf ogled Austria, and then were nine.

Nine little countries—who know their fate!

Neville went to Munich, and there were eight.

Eight little countries praying to heaven;

Poland answered, "No sir!" and there were seven.

Seven little countries in a fear fix;

Hitler rescued Denmark, and there were six.

Six little countries sitting on a Traitors in Norway, and then were five.

Five little countries all abhor war;

Luxemburg was easy, and then there were four.

Four little countries—one by the sea

Tulip time in Holland—and there were three.

Three little countries feeling blue;

Belgium said, "Heil Hitler!" then there were two.

Two little countries standing by gun!

France was disillusioned, then there was one.

One little country standing all a Bulldog versus dachshund—get the bone?

Nemo—Boston Herald

Gen. Marshall Lauds Col. Echols and Major George

WASHINGTON—Commendation letters have been sent to Lt. Oliver P. Echols, AC, of War Field, and Major Edward M. George, QMC, at Fairbanks, Alaska, by George C. Marshall, chief of the letters follow:

"During the past several weeks have been brought in contact with civilian technicians and inventors who had previously visited at War Field.

"It was extremely gratifying to hear the many complimentary comments made by these visitors to the highly organized and considerate manner in which they were received in the Materiel Division. Your efficient management and the attitude of your personnel are very helpful in developing understanding and cooperation between the Army and the public generally."

"My thanks to you and your staff for this simplification of common task."

To Major George he wrote: "From reports to General DeWitt General Arnold and others it is apparent that you have shown remarkable efficiency in the speed and effectiveness with which you have proceeded with the construction of Fairbanks. Your particular mission is of immediate importance to national defense and I am therefore all the more appreciative of splendid work you are doing."

Marshall Agrees With View To Scatter Defense Plants

WASHINGTON—Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff, is in agreement with Representative C. J. Bell of Missouri regarding the latter's view that Army industrial plants be so distributed that an attack on any one area would affect defense plans seriously.

"You may be assured," Marshall said in a letter to Bell, "this matter is given full consideration in establishing location of facilities which established under War Department control."

Quiz Answers

1. As you were. 2. Stand at ease. (The command has been discontinued.) 3. At ease. 4. Rest. 5. Out. 6. Dismissed. 7. Quick time. 8. 128 steps. 9. 180 steps. Right step.

10,000 Canadian Flyers To Be Trained In Florida and Texas This Winter

WASHINGTON—Ten thousand Canadian flyers will be trained in Florida and Texas this winter, according to present plans.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the American delegation of the United States-Canada Defense Board, is working out the details with the Canadian members of the board, and with the Army and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

It is one of the projects that comes under the head of joint U. S.-Canadian defense. (Another is the building of a military highway from the United States through Canada to Alaska, in which the CCC may have a part.)

The idea is simple. It is difficult to train pilots under winter conditions in Canada. Flying conditions aren't so hot in a snow storm or when the flying fields are covered with ice.

Florida and Texas have ideal flying conditions during the winter months. Therefore, why not bring the flyers to Florida and Texas and train them there?

Why not make available to them whatever facilities there are in these states, including flying fields, airports and instructors?

Mayor LaGuardia, himself a flyer in the World War, is for it. Details of the plan will be ready for announcement within a few days.

University Head Would Bar Volunteers, Indorses Draft

CHICAGO—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Chicago University, is all for compulsory selective military service and denounces the volunteer system as inadequate.

"The whole effort in any selective service," he said, "is just what the name implies—to put people where they belong. Volunteering defeats that."

"You can't leave it up to the people to select the places for which they are best suited. As a rule, men volunteer not because they have aptitudes for certain branches of army or navy service, but because relatives or friends have enlisted previously, and they enlist usually with the outfits closest to their homes."

Army Orders 20,000 Plane Engines, 14,000 Propellers

WASHINGTON—Twenty thousand airplane engines and 14,000 propellers were ordered by the War Department from the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Production is to begin at once.

No cost figures were released, but it is estimated that the order would mean an expenditure of at least \$200,000,000. The agreement also calls for a plant expansion program, but on this too, the War Department declined to make public any estimate of cost.

The contract indicated that the drive for an air fleet of 50,000 planes is now in high gear.

Contracts for \$7,952,000 worth of Army equipment, including orders for more than \$2,000,000 worth of tents and folding cots, were also awarded, the War Department said.

Airports Expect To Train 170 Pilots Each 35 Days

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Southeast Air Corps Training Center expects to turn out 170 new pilots every 35 days. That will be its output when the new school gets going full force, officials said.

When the program hits top speed there'll be 7000-odd soldiers, including officers, flying cadets and enlisted men, stationed at Maxwell Field and Montgomery municipal airport here, at Barksdale Field, La., at Selma, Ala., and at Valparaiso, Fla.

Fledglings, high school graduates and two-year college men will start through the pilot mill at one of the five primary training schools located at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Albany, Ga., Jackson, Miss., Chicago, Ill., and Lakeland, Fla.